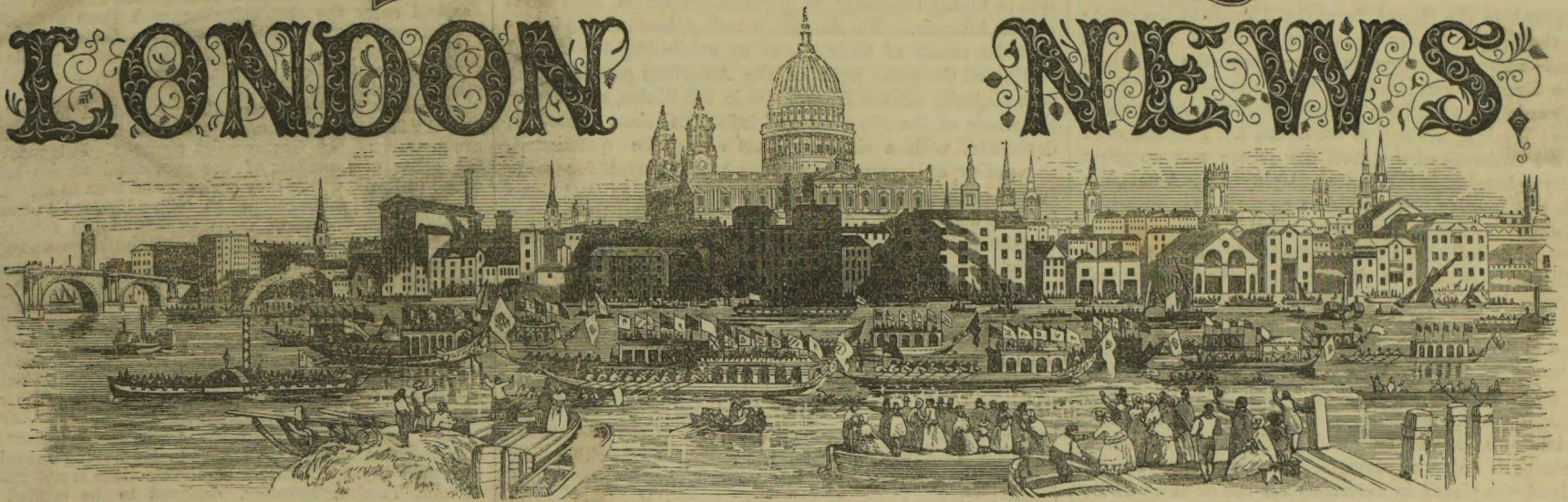


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

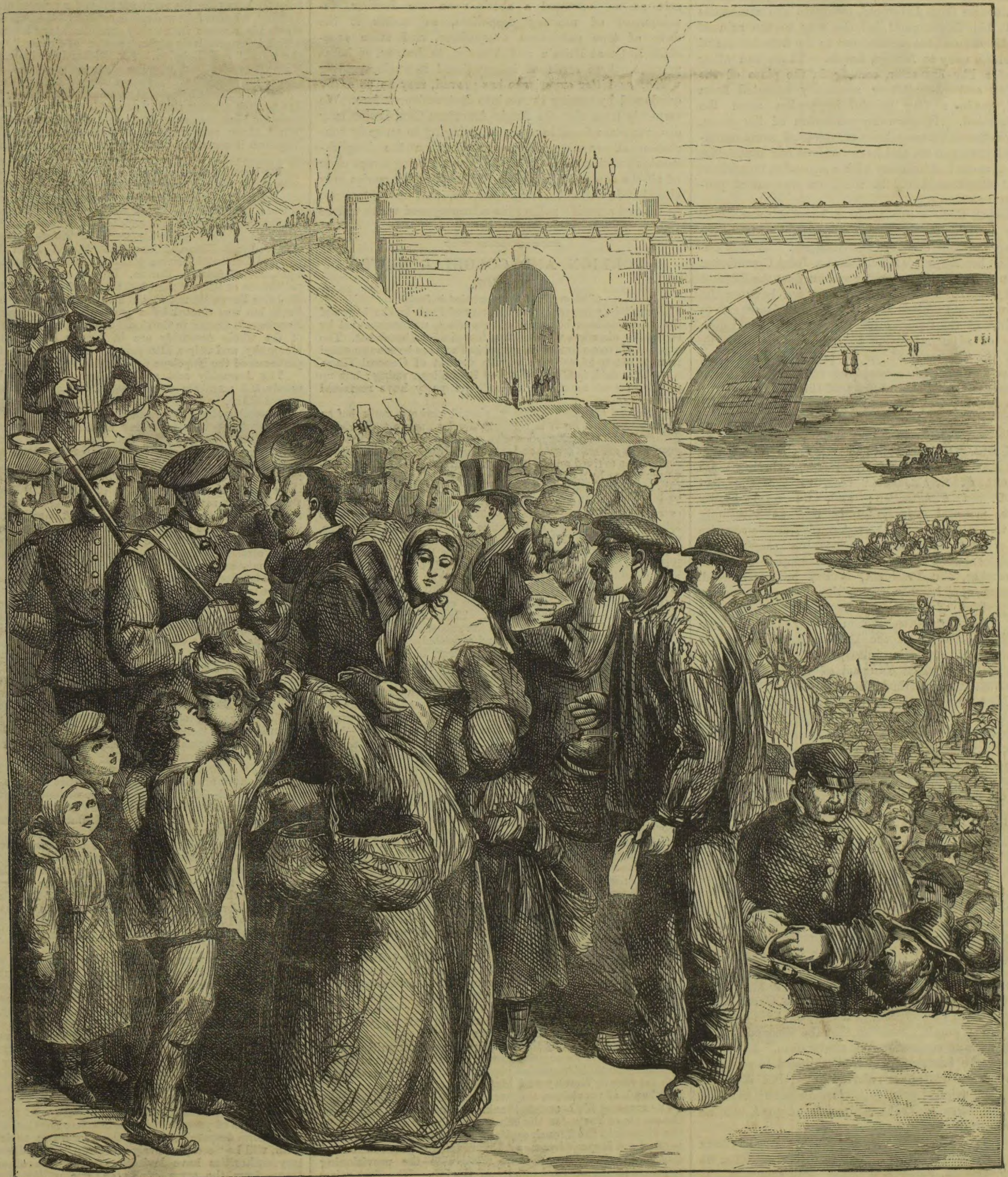


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PRICE FIVEPENCE



FRENCH COMING INTO THE PRUSSIAN LINES FOR BREAD, AT THE FERRY OF SEVRES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A paragraph in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session brings under the notice of the public a recent movement towards improving the relations between England and America. For the last ten years and upwards there has been coolness between the Governments at Washington and at St. James's. Perhaps even before the outbreak of the civil war there was no great cordiality to boast of in the feeling displayed by Americans towards this country. Such blame as may have attached to this state of things should be shared pretty equally between John Bull and Cousin Jonathan. If the latter was irritable, it cannot be denied that the former was irritating. The War of Secession greatly exacerbated unfriendly feeling. That the Unionists of America took umbrage at the bearing of a large portion of the British public in regard to the desperate struggle between themselves and the Confederatists ought not to excite our astonishment, much less kindle our resentment. They had on hand an undertaking which tasked their strength to the utmost. Nearly every family in the land was placed in mourning for one or more of its members. During the first year or two of the strife disappointment after disappointment appeared to attend the armies of the North. It was during that earlier and gloomier period of the war that the illegal capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell brought the two nations into imminent danger of collision; and, soon after, the escape of the Alabama from Liverpool, owing to the remissness of the British Government, led the way to the ruin of the American merchant service, and to the transference of its mercantile navy to foreign hands. These and other events of a like character, coming in the place of the benevolent and sympathising neutrality expected from England, made a very painful impression upon the American mind. If, since the conclusion of the peace, our Transatlantic kinsmen have put forward some unreasonable claims upon us, and have received our approaches towards a renewal of intimacy with a somewhat ungracious air, great allowance should be made on account of preceding circumstances.

At length there seems to be a hopeful prospect of bringing to a close the actual differences which have grown up between the two Governments. It was announced in her Majesty's Speech that a Joint Commission had been appointed to consider and suggest the likeliest mode of settling disputes that have arisen between the Dominion and the United States of America in regard to the conduct of the fisheries off the coasts of the former, and also of adjusting claims of compensation made by either of the Governments, or by private citizens being the subjects of either, in consequence of losses inflicted on the claimants during the progress of the civil war. The overture for the Joint Commission was made by Earl Granville on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, but it had exclusive reference to fishery disputes. It was President Grant who proposed to refer the other differences between the two Governments, including those arising out of the Alabama case, to the consideration of the Commission; and, we need hardly add, his proposal was promptly and unhesitatingly acceded to. It will, no doubt, awaken pleasurable surprise in this country that such a proposition should have emanated from such a source. In his Message to Congress, last December, the President, it will be remembered, touched somewhat harshly, if not threateningly, upon the present position of the dispute regarding the Alabama claims. The Clarendon-Johnson treaty having been rejected by the Senate of the United States, no further advance towards negotiation in respect of them could be reasonably anticipated on the part of England, and the temper which breathed through that part of the Presidential Message which dealt with the subject held out no promise that the Government at Washington would take any further step, at any rate for the present, towards the renewal of negotiations. General Grant's offer, therefore, indicates a change of purpose which may be looked upon as a pleasing augury of an early termination of this international controversy.

The Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to represent the interests of this country are Earl De Grey, the President of the Council; Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister at Washington; Sir Stafford Northcote; Mr. Bernard, one of the most eminent jurists in England; and Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. Upon the part of the Republic the Commissioners designated are Mr. Secretary Fish, Secretary of State; General Schenck, recently-appointed Minister to this country; Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; ex-Judge Neilson; and a gentleman who was lately Attorney-General in the States. Lord Tenterden will act as Secretary to the Commission. These names will be accepted, probably, on both sides of the water as an ample guarantee that the discussions will be conducted with statesman-like moderation. It will be no part of the business of the Commission to settle off hand the matters of dispute referred to it; but it will be instructed to devise, if possible, some satisfactory mode of dealing with them which, if ultimately adopted, will, no doubt, lead to their adjustment.

This rapprochement of the two Powers has not been initiated a moment too soon. Just now it represents, we are happy to think, the best hopes of both countries. It is true that political wire-pullers in the States, stimulated to force activity by party exigencies, have striven to in-

volve the relations of England to America in an atmosphere highly irritating to popular temper on both sides of the Atlantic. We should do wrong, however, to interpret the result of their efforts as exhibiting the settled feeling of the great bulk of the American people. The vast majority of the freeholders in the States, and nearly the whole of the educated and influential class of society, deprecate, with a sincerity that cannot be questioned, the policy of treasuring up causes of quarrel for some future occasion. Events have proved to them that there is no disposition on the part of the British nation to shrink from any sacrifice which may have been fairly entailed upon them by past errors of policy, so long as the nature and amount of such sacrifice are to be determined by reason, law, and good-feeling, and not by popular passion. Wherein they have trespassed upon those maxims which ought to have been observed in order to the maintenance of kindly relations, they are quite willing to give due satisfaction. They have proved this by the assent they gave to the stipulations of the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty. No price, the payment of which does not involve a forfeiture of self-respect, would be regarded by them as too heavy to pay for placing the relations of the two countries upon a footing of permanent cordiality. The moral effect of an alliance in feeling between the United Kingdom and the United States would conduce so largely to the preservation of general peace, of political liberty, and of civilisation, and would operate as so effectual a check upon the further development of military despotism, as makes it the duty of true patriotism everywhere, and more especially in Great Britain and America, to destroy, as far as possible, those seeds of international misunderstanding which, as bitter experience has proved, may be so easily quickened by passing events into destructive warfare. We earnestly trust that the Anglo-American Commission may discover some feasible mode of bringing to an early conclusion all existing differences between the English-speaking nations, and that, the ground being swept clear of all the causes of irritation, England and America may clasp hands without a single reserve, and may prosecute in concert a pacific policy, the advantages of which will be felt by the whole civilised world.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

The conditions imposed upon the city of Paris by the terms of the armistice have been carried into effect, unaccompanied by any of the disorders which it was feared might break out. The number of troops to remain armed in Paris has been augmented from 12,000 to 25,000 men at the request of General Vinoy, who, it is said, is afraid of a Red Republican rising; but up to the present moment that bellicose party have remained perfectly quiet.

The food question, however, should perhaps rank before the military one, for it is certainly by far the most absorbing. Although several trains laden with supplies have entered the city, provisions are still scarce and exceedingly dear. The first provision-trains arrived on the 3rd, four coming by the Orleans railway and four by the Lyons railway, each train being composed of fifty carriages, and containing over 4500 tons of beef and flour. The same day there arrived a train from Dieppe bringing extensive supplies of provisions—37,000 kilog. of flour; 23,000 kilog. of coffee, butter, and biscuits; 30,000 kilog. of salt, rice, and cheese; 21,000 kilog. of fresh fish, 4000 kilog. of potatoes, 16,000 kilog. of oats, and 360 sheep. The French kilogramme, it should be noted, is slightly in excess of 2 lb. 6 oz. On the 4th we were gratified by the intelligence that eight more trains had arrived by the Orleans and Lyons lines, as well as a train bringing large stores from England, under the care of Colonel Stuart Wortley and Mr. George Moore. These latter supplies, we learned, had been purchased with the subscriptions received by the Mansion House Committee, and consisted chiefly of concentrated milk, cheese, bacon, biscuits, flour, Liebig's extract of meat, and preserved soup. Since this date numerous other trains have arrived, although many complaints are made that the Prussians impede their passage. The amount of provisions inside the city is, nevertheless, considerable. From the 3rd until the 7th, in the evening, the total amount of provisions which have arrived in the city is as follows:—1057 bullocks, 3093 sheep, 14 cows, 31 pigs, 856 tons of cereals, 8050 tons of flour, 500 tons of biscuits, 285 tons of preserved beef; 162 tons of preserved mutton, 8 tons of salt, 80 tons of hams, 1435 tons of salt pork, 26 tons of fresh fish, 210 tons of codfish, 140 tons of butter, nearly 1000 tons of cheese, 74 tons of oil, 1270 tons of vegetables, 10 tons of fruit, 27 tons of forage, 70 tons of cakes, 144 tons of various provisions, 1740 tons of coal, and 94 tons of oats. The total of the re-victualling undertaken by the Government is to consist of 16,000 bullocks, 40,000 sheep, 500 pigs; 36,500 tons of flour, corn, rice, and biscuit; 10,000 tins of preserved meats, bacon, fish, butter, oil, cheese, and eggs; 6000 tons of potatoes, vegetables, and dried fruits; and 1000 tons of miscellaneous articles.

Some disturbances occurred at the Halles on the first day of the re-victualling, when the crowd, amazed at seeing eggs, vegetables, butter, and poultry exposed for sale, took violent possession of the articles, to the detriment of the sellers, who were accused of having hidden food during the siege. At the Marché St. Quentin a somewhat similar scene occurred. Disgusted at the prices asked by the market-women—15f. for a rabbit, and 1½f. for an egg—the crowd appropriated the greater part of the provisions exposed for sale. On the following day the Republican guard was sent to guard the markets and no disorders have since occurred.

The supplies sent by the Mansion House committee have been distributed among the twenty arrondissements of Paris, according to their respective populations. On the arrival of Colonel Stuart Wortley and Mr. Moore, on the 4th, with the first batch of provisions, they were received by M. Jules Favre, who expressed his heartfelt thanks to them, in the name of the people of Paris, for the efforts made in England to relieve the distress in the French capital. M. Jules Favre also replied to the Lord Mayor's letter, and expressed the gratitude of the city of Paris. Two decrees relative to the provisioning appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of the 7th. The first raises the decree requisitioning all the coal and coke in Paris, and the second raises the requisitions on pork and charcuterie, and proclaims the commerce of provisions to

be free. Since the commencement of the armistice a considerable number of people pass through the Prussian lines every day and enter the city, bringing with them potatoes, meat, and, above all, white bread. At Orly, a little village situated between Choisy and Villeneuve-le-Roi, country people flock in considerable numbers, exposing vegetables, meat, and various other provisions for sale.

Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy arrived in Paris on the 7th, the first coming from Lille, the second from Laval. They are present at the Government councils. It is reported that the other commanders of the provincial armies have been called to Paris, where they are expected soon to arrive.

A lengthy proclamation has been addressed to the French people. This document seeks to defend the conduct of the Government of Defence throughout the siege and the negotiating of the armistice. Unaware of the real state of Bourbaki's army, the convention was not definite on that point. In not extending the armistice to his operations, the Government's intentions were good; but they were unaware of the real state of things. The proclamation says that Paris was on the eve of dying of hunger when it surrendered, and that by the convention it sacrificed itself alone. It alludes to the Bordeaux decree respecting the elections which, it says, the Government have annulled.

The Paris elections for the Assembly took place without any disturbance, owing perhaps to its having rained almost the entire day. The result of the elections is not yet known. General Trochu, however, declined to be elected at all, and addressed a letter to that effect to M. Dufaure, President of the Liberal Republican Committee. MM. de Rothschild, who were proposed by various electoral committees, have likewise declined the honour of figuring among the candidates. M. Ledru Rollin has also written a letter refusing to be elected, and stating that he will now bear but his "own share in this lamentable catastrophe, which is already sufficiently heavy for the responsibility of a private citizen." M. Veuillot, who has followed suit in refusing to become a candidate, states his reasons in no very complimentary terms for Paris, which he successively styles "cancer of France," "scandal of the world," and "Babylon." Mr. Richard Wallace, son of the Marquis of Hertford, who has given away several millions of francs for benevolent purposes during the siege, had been put up as a candidate by several electoral committees; but he also has written a letter stating that his quality of British citizen prevents him from accepting any candidature. As a contrast to all these refusals, the *Univers* announces that Prince Napoleon is a candidate in Corsica and Charente-Inférieure.

We learn by telegraph some further particulars, not only concerning the results of the elections held last week throughout France, but also respecting the first four days' proceedings of the National Assembly, at Bordeaux, from Sunday to Wednesday last. Among the candidates elected in Paris to be members of that Assembly were M. Thiers, Messrs. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Edgar Quinet, and Léon Gambetta; General Garibaldi, Messrs. Henri Rochefort, Schoelcher, Felix Pyat, Henri Martin, Dorian, Littré, and others, known as politicians or literary men, but mostly of the Republican party. M. Jules Favre did not obtain a sufficient number of votes in Paris, but was elected by a provincial constituency. Prince Napoleon is elected in Corsica. It is estimated that two thirds of the whole Assembly are in favour of a Constitutional Monarchy, and only a fifth part in favour of a Republic. The partisans of the Napoleon dynasty are very few.

The Assembly met at Bordeaux on Sunday last, when nearly 800 members were present. The oldest member, M. Benoît d'Azy, took the chair, and a resolution was passed that the Assembly should immediately be constituted, and its official secretaries appointed, without waiting for the rest of the members. This was done, and the Assembly adjourned till next day. At the second sitting of the French National Assembly, which took place on Monday, M. Jules Favre, in the name of his colleagues, both at Paris and Bordeaux, resigned their powers as the Government of National Defence. They will, however, remain at their posts till the establishment of a new Government. M. Favre then asked permission to return to his difficult and delicate duties of negotiating at Versailles with Count Bismarck. He said that, in conformity with an event already foreseen by the Convention, a prolongation of the armistice would probably become necessary. He urged that this should be as short as possible, out of consideration for the sufferings of the invaded districts.

There was another meeting of the Assembly on Tuesday, when the President announced that 450 members had arrived in Bordeaux. The question respecting the election of the Prince de Joinville was reserved. The Assembly met again on Wednesday, and the President announced that next day they would be called on to constitute a Government, to which would be intrusted the mission to negotiate, on behalf of the Assembly and of the country, peace, should the terms be acceptable; or war, should the resumption of hostilities be found necessary.

M. Grévy will probably be elected President of the National Assembly; and General Trochu, M. Dufaure, M. Delarcay, and General Changarnier Vice-Presidents. M. Thiers will be President of the Council.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons announces that M. Thiers and his party have already made arrangements for the formation of the Cabinet—M. Thiers presiding, without a portfolio; the Duke Decazes accepting the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, M. Dufaure that of the Interior, and M. Barthélemy the Ministry of Public Instruction.

M. Jules Favre returned to Paris on Tuesday evening. It is stated from Versailles that arrangements have been made to extend the armistice one week longer than the date originally fixed, the 19th inst. The whole of the war indemnity exacted by the conquerors from the city of Paris, amounting to 200 million francs, or £8,000,000 sterling, was paid last Sunday, half in French bank notes, a quarter of the sum in bills of exchange on London, and the remainder in bills on Berlin.

It is still rumoured that the German army will march through Paris at the end of the armistice. The Emperor-King will arrive by railway from Versailles, taking horse at the Paris station, and proceeding to the Tuileries, where he will lunch with the Court and the general officers of his army. He will then inspect the army of investment, which will march through the streets with bands playing and colours displayed. His Majesty, after the triumphal march, will return to Versailles, where he will sleep. He will revisit the city on the two following days. His return to Germany will take place in the last week of the present month. These are the arrangements at present expected at Berlin and perhaps intended at Versailles. But they may be set aside if the French Government agrees readily to the terms of peace which will be offered by Count Bismarck. A Prussian despatch says that these terms, in their definitive form, will be "comparatively moderate." The Prussian military authorities have levied a contribution of six million francs from the town of Rouen, one million francs from Dieppe, and other sums from the other towns of the Seine Inférieure, amounting to one million sterling from that department alone.

The fortress of Belfort, on the border of Upper Alsace, has surrendered to the German besiegers; the French troops were allowed to march out with the honours of war. The French troops in Switzerland are refused permission to return to France before peace is concluded.

General Garibaldi, who was elected member for Nice, attended the first sitting of the Assembly at Bordeaux, but immediately resigned his seat. He has also resigned his French military command, and has gone home to Caprera, by way of Marseilles. A riot took place at Nice during the elections, and the troops had to charge the mob with bayonets fixed.

The Emperor Napoleon has published an address to the French people, dated Wilhelmshöhe, the 8th inst., in which he says it is time to call those who have usurped power in France to account for the sufferings of the nation. He considers it his duty to tell France that whatever is done without consulting the nation will be illegal. There is but one Government, he says in conclusion, which has issued from the national sovereignty, and which has the strength to restore to the country industry, concord, and peace.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the text of an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to Count Hohenwart, the President of the Ministry, convoking the Reichsrath for the 20th inst.

ITALY.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill for a financial convention between Austria and Italy.

The library and galleries in the Vatican have been declared to be national property by the Parliament, notwithstanding Ministerial efforts to the contrary. The clause conferring a dotation on the Pope met, however, with no difficulty; nor did that which prescribes for him sovereign honours.

In Monday's sitting of the Parliament article 7, relating to the immunity of the Pontifical palaces, was again discussed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs explained the reasons, both political and of great expediency, why the most complete immunity should be conferred upon the residences of the Pope. He repeated that the Ministry would make this a Cabinet question. Several deputies spoke on the question. The President of the Council defended the conduct of the Ministry, whose motives were entitled to the confidence of the House. The Chamber approved that portion of art. 7 of the bill proposed by the commission, which had been adopted by the Ministry, and rejected by 204 against 139 votes (six members not voting) the second part of the clause which the Ministry had opposed.

CANADA.

The Toronto Legislature has voted 30,000 dols. to assist and encourage immigration, and 20,000 dols. to erect houses and clear free grant lots for settlers; and the Ontario Legislature has made a donation from the accumulated surplus of the revenue of 1,500,000 dols. in aid of the new railways to the free grant districts and inland waters.

CHINA.

A telegraphic despatch was, on Monday, received at the Foreign Office from her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires in China, dated Pekin, Jan. 26, stating that all was perfectly quiet in the north of China.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Darmstadt yesterday week.

The dinner which annually precedes the opening of the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy took place at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir G. Harvey.

The Esterhazy picture-gallery, famous for its Murillos and for works of the Flemish school, has become the property of the Hungarian nation, for the price of 1,300,000 florins—a sum which the Parliament voted at once.

The repairs of the Lisbon-Gibraltar section of the Falmouth telegraph have been completed, and the telegraphic communication by the submarine lines has again been restored throughout to Egypt, India, &c., and is now in perfect working order.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Dublin Express* says the Irish militia will be called out in May.

The Committee on Designs for Ships of War has divided itself into two sub-committees, nautical and scientific.

The offices of Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital and Major are to be combined, and in future Colonel Maitland will bear the title of Lieutenant-Governor and Major.

The good-service pension of £100 a year vacant by the death of Dr. John Wilson has been awarded to Dr. James Wingate Johnston, retired Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The authorities of the War Department have received a notification from the Admiralty that all stores of shot and shell of the prevailing patterns are to be exhausted before any issues of new descriptions take place.

A boat belonging to her Majesty's ship Ringdove upset, on Dec. 7, in Yokohama Bay, whereby Commander E. J. Brooks, John Walsh, and Mr. James Bowles, who were on a shooting expedition, lost their lives.

The Queen has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Mr. Childers, Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, Captain Robert Hall (in the room of Sir Spencer Robinson), Lord John Hay, and the Earl of Camperdown to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

Another of the naval stewards, of whom a number are being prosecuted by the Admiralty for peculation, has been convicted. A court-martial on W. H. Carline, steward of H.M.S. Pembroke, ended on Monday in a decision that he had been guilty of receiving money from contractors in respect of provisions charged to the ship but not supplied; and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and dismissed from her Majesty's service. On Tuesday Alfred Ingleton, steward in the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness, pleaded guilty to a charge of clandestinely receiving £43 from a contractor's agent, and was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Henry William Harkcom has been found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Townsend, of the Inconstant, has been acquitted of all the charges brought against him.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Francisco Van Zeller as Consul-General at the Cape of Good Hope for the King of Portugal and the Algarves; and of Mr. Angelo Gianelli as Consul for Canada, to reside at Montreal, for the King of Italy.

In a small part of our early impression last week it was erroneously stated that Mr. Lynch, who has been appointed Registrar to the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, is a son of Judge Lynch. We are informed that Mr. Lynch is not related or connected in any way with the Judge.

MUSIC.

The performances of the Italian Opera Buffa Company (Limited) at the Lyceum Theatre have been agreeably varied by the production of "Il Matrimonio Segreto," which was brought out there on Tuesday night. So many seasons had elapsed since Cimarosa's masterpiece had been heard in London that its revival was peculiarly welcome. The work is not only the best of its composer's productions, but may perhaps be considered as ranking, after Rossini's immortal "Il Barbiere," as the gayest and most vivacious of musical comedies of the Italian school. As a composition "Il Matrimonio," of course, cannot be compared with Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which, however, the deep sentiment, refinement, and pathos of the composer's style are often felt as incongruous with the levity of the subject, being indeed far superior to it. The present Lyceum performance of "Il Matrimonio" is one of considerable merit in several respects. Mlle. Colombo, as Carolina, sings and acts with much grace and charm, if wanting somewhat in vivacity. Hence she was most successful in the more sentimental portions of the music, as in the duets with Paolino. Mlles. Bedetti and Brusa, as Fidalma and Elisetta, acted and sang with much spirit; the trio for these characters and Carolina, "Le faccie," having had to be repeated from the allegretto—an other similar repetition having been the latter portion of Fidalma's air, "E vero." Signor Borella was a capital Geronimo; he acted and sang the part of the deaf old father in genuine buffo style, and in the several comic situations of the opera drew forth great and deserved applause, especially in the fine finale to the first act. Signor Fabbri, as Paolino, sang with expression in the duets with Carolina and in his air "Pria che spunti;" and Signor Rocca threw much animation into the part of the Count. The opera is altogether so well given, and was so successful on Tuesday, that its repetitions should prove attractive.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included a very fine performance of Spohr's most elaborate and ambitious orchestral symphony "Die weihe der Töne" (long incorrectly called the "power," instead of the "consecration," of sound) and the successful first appearance of a new singer, Madame Cora de Wilhorst. Although Spohr's symphony scarcely fulfils its ambitious metaphysical purpose in illustration of Carl Pfeiffer's poem, it abounds in beauties of a high order, all of which were admirably realised in Saturday's performance, which brought out every contrast, from the delicate grace of the first allegro and the cradle song, to the pomp and splendour of the march, and the grandeur and science of the movement in which an old church chorale (Ambrosianischer Lobgesang) is treated after the manner of Bach. The whole work produced a marked impression by its intrinsic merits and their efficient realisation. The other orchestral pieces were Beethoven's overture to "King Stephen" and that to Weber's "Euryanthe," and the largetto and scherzo from a manuscript symphony by Mr. Henry Gadsby, whose overture to "The Golden Legend" was performed at one of these concerts in December, 1869. With some skill in the command of orchestral effects, the pieces just referred to want design and coherence, and, above all, that only justification for composition—something new, or at least striking, to say. The new singer achieved a decided success by the display of a powerful soprano voice and much brilliancy of execution, which were particularly evidenced in her principal piece, the cavatina "Ah! come rapida," from Meyerbeer's "Il Crociato in Egitto." Mr. Sims Reeves was the other vocalist, and sang "If with all your hearts" (from "Elijah") and Molique's pretty serenade "When the moon."

Mr. Henry Leslie commenced his sixteenth season at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, with a concert, consisting chiefly of the excellent performances of his choir in madrigals of the old English school, modern imitations thereof, and part-songs and glees. The former comprised Weekes' "As Vesta," Benet's "Flow, O my tears," Morley's "Fire! fire!" and Orlando Gibbons's, "O that the learned poets," all which were finely sung, particularly the beautiful dirge of Benet, in which the most delicate pianissimo was attained, in alternation with crescendos and fortes that afforded excellent contrasts of light and shade. Mr. Sims Reeves sang two songs, "The Pilgrim of Love" and "Come into the Garden," with great effect; but, owing to hoarseness, was replaced in Mr. Leslie's "Annabel Lee" by a young tenor, M. Maas, who has been studying at Milan, and whose favourable reception will doubtless lead to his re-appearance. Those clever lads, Arthur and Charles Le Jeune, contributed performances on the organ and pianoforte.

The second of Madame Schumann's two recitals, last week, again manifested the exceptional powers and gifts of this great pianist, who is this year playing with a style and mechanism that may compare with those of her best period. Clementi's somewhat dry sonata in B minor; the fine work in G minor of the same form, by Robert Schumann; some smaller pieces of the old school, and others in the modern style, were also given, with admirable effect.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought back Herr Joachim as leading violinist. His solo performance was the chaconne, with variations, from the fourth of Bach's six sonatas for violin alone, which he gave with that wondrous command of elaborate difficulties, in rapidity of execution and combination of double stops, that he has often before displayed in the same piece; and with a similar result in this instance of enthusiastic applause and an encore, responded to by playing the Bourrée from the second of the sonatas just named. Madame Schumann, who was again the pianist, played the Scherzo à Capriccio of Mendelssohn with great vigour; and, being encored, gave the fourth number of the eighth book of the "Lieder ohne Worte" of the same composer, whose fine quintet in B flat for stringed instruments, admirably led by Herr Joachim, commenced the concert. The closing piece of the programme was the beautiful quintet of Schubert for pianoforte and stringed instruments, in which are introduced variations on his own song of "The Trout" ("Die Forelle"). With Madame Schumann at the piano, and Herren Joachim and Straus, Signor Piatti, and Mr. Reynolds as coadjutors, the quintet was, as a matter of course, finely played. In the other quintet, Herr Joachim's associates were MM. L. Ries, Straus, Zerbini, and Piatti. Miss Enriquez was the vocalist, and Mr. Benedict the accompanist.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," was given at his concert, on Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall, for the first time in London, with a repetition of the success which attended its production at last year's Birmingham Festival. An efficient band and chorus of some 350 performers were assembled; and the solo singers were Mesdames Vanzini and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Several pieces were encored; and the composer, who conducted the performance, was received with great applause. A miscellaneous selection followed, in which Mr. Barnett displayed his powers as a pianist by playing Mendelssohn's second concerto.

The third season of the Oratorio Concerts commenced well with a repetition of Bach's sublime "Passions-Musik" (that

to the Gospel of St. Matthew), which was given, on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall, the usual locale of these concerts—the first occasion, in April last, having been at Exeter Hall. The work and its excellent performance were then fully commented on, and we may now therefore briefly record its second hearing, with the same advantages of an efficient orchestra and the specially fine singing of the choir of 300 voices so admirably trained by Mr. Joseph Barnby, the conductor of the concerts. The principal solo singers on this occasion were Mesdames Rudersdorff and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Stockhausen: two of whom—Madame Rudersdorff and Mr. Cummings—were also engaged in the previous performance. Bach's sublime music was given throughout with great effect; especially the noble choral writing and the grand old Lutheran chorales, which are copiously introduced, as in most of Bach's church music. As on the former occasion, the fine chorus, "Have lightnings and thunders," was encored; and the closing movement of the first part of the work was (we think ill-advisedly) omitted. The violin obligato to the beautiful contralto air, "Have mercy upon me," was very well played by Mr. Pollitzer; Mr. Randegger skilfully accompanied many of the recitatives on the pianoforte, and Mr. Docker was an efficient organist. Mr. Barnby conducted with great care, and evident reverence for the sublime work which he has been the means of rescuing from long oblivion in this country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Lyttelton will preside, on Monday next, at Miss Faithfull's lecture for the Marchioness of Lothian's Fund at the Hanover-square Rooms.

All the members of the metropolitan police force are to be vaccinated, and non-compliance with the order will be followed by an invitation to resign.

The Prince of Wales has named Monday, May 8 next, for the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at which he has consented to preside.

The Royal London Yacht Club gave its annual ball on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms. The attendance was, perhaps, even more numerous than on former occasions, thus testifying to the popularity of the club.

At the last meeting of the Zoological Society of London the secretary read a report on the additions to the society's menagerie during January, amongst which were mentioned a specimen of the Kakapo, or night parrot, of New Zealand.

The Duke of Cambridge, in presiding, on Wednesday, at the annual festival of the London Orphan Asylum, took occasion to defend himself from the charge of being an obstructive to Army reform. The subscriptions exceeded £1800.

Up to Wednesday evening the Mansion-House Fund for the relief of the distress in and around Paris, and generally throughout the districts ravaged by the war, amounted to \$90,500, of which £3800 was received on Wednesday.

A letter signed "Frederick Gray" appears in the papers stating that whilst the Humane Society, during the late frost, had daily 100,000 persons in their charge in the parks, of whom they rescued 465, and incurred a cost of nearly £400, yet they received in return but £1 14s.

A testimonial, of the value of 500 gs., has been presented to Mr. Charles V. Boys, who was for upwards of twenty-two years connected with the late telegraph companies. The testimonial consists of a timepiece, vases, and candelabra. The presentation took place at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort.

The officers of the Commissioners of Sewers seized, last week, in the City markets and slaughter-houses 3887 lb. of meat as unfit for human food—2610 lb. being diseased, 859 lb. putrid, and 418 lb. coming from animals that had died of accident or disease. It consisted of thirty-two sheep, eighteen pigs, ten quarters of beef, and twenty-two joints of meat.

Miss Amy Sedgwick will give a dramatic recital next Monday, at Exeter Hall, for the benefit of the suffering peasantry of France. The Lord Mayor will take the chair, and the list of patrons includes the names of Princess Mary of Teck, Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, Baroness de Rothschild, and Lord Eliot. A choir of 700 voices will assist.

The weekly metropolitan pauperism return shows an increase of 1915 over the return for the preceding week. The total number of paupers last week was 164,340, of whom 37,101 were indoor and 127,239 outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a decrease of 3751. The number of vagrants relieved was 1056.

An exhibition of birds has been an attraction at the Crystal Palace. To judge from the attendance, much interest is felt by the public in the show. The prizes were awarded for beauty of plumage, quality, and high condition; not for singing or talking. On Tuesday the members of the National Peristeric Society added to the attractions by exhibiting their interesting collection of choice pigeons.

Sir James Yorke Scarlett took the opportunity last Saturday, at a distribution of prizes to the 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers), to make a speech on the subject of army reorganisation. The gallant General is in favour of a real militia force, which, with the volunteers, would make it the duty of every man in the country to undergo a certain amount of military training. Without defending it in all respects, he thinks the purchase system in the Army has, on the whole, worked well. If selection be substituted, that means favouritism; if seniority, that is stagnation.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, in the great hall of the University of London, Sir Henry Rawlinson, who presided, read extracts from a letter which had been received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Churchill, the English political agent at Zanzibar. Mr. Churchill, writing on Nov. 18 last, said:—"After a vast amount of delay that will appear unnecessary to those who are not acquainted with the country, I have succeeded in sending off to Dr. Livingstone a reinforcement of seven men, who have engaged to place themselves at the disposal of the doctor as porters, boatmen, &c., and a quantity of beads, clothes, and provisions for his use. I am in hopes that these will reach Ujiji in the month of February; but nothing certain can be said about it. News was received about a month ago of the arrival at Unyanyembe, in June last, of men and supplies sent up in October, 1869, by Dr. Kirk. Seven of the men had died of cholera, and the remainder having consumed the provisions forwarded for them, had, with the advice of the Governor of Unyanyembe drawn upon the supplies of which they were the bearers for their subsistence. The latest accounts from the interior state that Dr. Livingstone, after visiting a place called Manine, had not returned to Ujiji." Sir Henry Rawlinson said he was of opinion that if Dr. Livingstone was enabled to reach Zanzibar in February he would be in England before the end of the present session.



DELIVERING THE KEYS IN THE FORTRESS OF MONT VALERIEN.



THE BARRACK-SQUARE IN THE FORTRESS OF MONT VALERIEN.



VISIT OF THE GERMAN PRINCE IMPERIAL (CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA) TO MONT VALERIEN.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Capheaton, Newcastle-on Tyne, Lady Swinburne, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Edinburgh, the wife of Alfred Robert Catton, Esq., daughter and heiress of the late Hugh Mackenzie, Esq., of Ardross and Dundonnell, Ross-shire, N.B., of a son and heir.

On the 11th inst., at Brookfield House, Manorhamilton, in the county of Leitrim, the wife of Richard A. Massey, Esq., resident magistrate, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Auchinraith, Hamilton, Mrs. Charles T. Higginbotham, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at 12, Mount Carmel, Quebec, Canada, the wife of Captain Edward Mitchell, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Albert-place, Stirling, the wife of Captain A. R. Gloag, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at Arretton church, Isle of Wight, by the Vicar, the Rev. Reginald N. Durrant, M.A., Francis Paske Harvey Bird, Captain Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-General Bird, to Mary Hamilton Faulkner, only daughter of Thomas Faulkner, Esq., F.S.A., of Broadfields, Isle of Wight. No cards.

On Dec. 20, 1870, at St. James's Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Mauritius, assisted by the Rev. S. Hobbs and the Rev. A. Chiswell, Charles Frederic Edwards, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., General Sanitary Inspector, and Acting Officer of the Civil Status, to Mary Susanna, eldest daughter of Douglas Wales, Esq., late of H.E.I.C.S., and Harbour Master of Port Louis.

DEATHS.

On Christmas Day, at the Cape of Good Hope, Maria Susanna, wife of Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second daughter of the late Sir Andries Stockenström, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 6th inst., at St. Andrews, Emma Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, of St. Leonards. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 30th ult., at the County Hotel, Durham, a few hours after a carriage accident, George Coates Fryer, of Smeil House, near Darlington, younger son of the late Joseph Jowitt Fryer, of Holly Bank, Rostick, Yorkshire.

On the 10th inst., Samuel Thomas Cooper, Esq., J.P., of Bulwell Hall, Notts, and of 7, Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, aged 39.

On the 13th inst., at Penketh, Wavertree, near Liverpool, Elizabeth Greene, widow of Samuel Stillman Gair, Esq., in the 73rd year of her age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.—Quinquagesima Sunday. New moon, 1.49 p.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. Robert George Baker, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Fulham; special evening service, 7 p.m.; the Bishop of Hereford. Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A.;—Whitehall, morning, the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A., Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

MONDAY, 20.—Joseph Hume, political economist, died, 1855. Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Biology); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture); Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Barlow on the Roof of St. Pancras Railway Station); Medical Society, 8 p.m.; Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. G. Henslow on Phylloxera); Royal United Service Association, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., on Turret-Ships); National Social Science Association, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 21.—Shrove Tuesday. Meeting of Provincial Chambers of Commerce in London, 1865. Meetings: Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Zoological Society, 9 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Foster on Nutrition); Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. Grace Calvert on Dyes).

WEDNESDAY, 22.—Ash Wednesday. Beginning of the Revolution at Paris, 1848. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. E. Bodkin on Water Meters). British Museum closes.

THURSDAY, 23.—Anson Burlingame, American-Chinese diplomatist, died, at St. Petersburg, 1870. The Queen's Drawingroom, 3 p.m. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Barff on Poisons); Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.; Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m.; University College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature); Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.20 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Davy's Discoveries); Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Colour).

FRIDAY, 24.—St. Matthias, Apostle and martyr. First meeting of the new North German Parliament, 1867. Meetings: Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Quakers' Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Mattieu Williams, on Count Rumford's Scientific Discoveries).

SATURDAY, 25.—Sir Christopher Wren, architect, died, 1723. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.; Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Jowett on Scarcities). Levée to be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 58	12 22	12 43	1 3	1 24	1 43	1 53
11 58	12 22	12 43	1 3	1 24	1 43	1 53

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.
Feb. 18	29.872	47.5	44.0	89	0-10	43.5	52.5	SW. WSW. W.
19	29.982	43.1	39.0	68	3	39.8	49.5	WNW. NW. WSW.
20	29.933	38.4	33.8	85	8	36.1	45.0	S. W. NNW.
21	30.113	26.7	21.4	82	8	25.3	30.6	NE. E. ESE.
22	30.113	26.7	21.4	82	8	25.3	30.6	S. E. S.
23	29.988	42.9	35.5	72	5	37.7	49.4	NW. NNW.
24	30.138	41.2	39.1	93	8	34.5	46.9	SW. SSW.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.939	29.946	29.944	29.926	29.994	29.903	30.162
Temperature of Air	49.3	43.7	39.8	26.4	37.8	46.0	40.8
Temperature of Evaporation	48.5	40.4	38.2	25.9	36.0	43.8	39.8
Direction of Wind	SW.	WNW.	S.	NE.	S.	NW.	SSW.

THE NATIONAL PICTURE of the QUEEN (Painted by command, in commemoration of the Peabody Gift). ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten till Five, at 155, Leadenhall-street, three doors from Cornhill. Admission 6d.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE NINTH ANNUAL WATER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will CLOSE on Saturday, March 11, at the Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gas. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will shortly CLOSE their Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies, NOW OPEN daily from Nine till Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall (near Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCISCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park-lane, W.—412 WORKS of ART by the Old Foreign and English Masters are now EXHIBITED for the Relief of the French in Distress. From Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun"—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The Subscription for Copies which are to be sent Abroad varies according to the amount required for their transmission.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thousand-Pound Boxes are all appropriated. Eighteen of the Five-Hundred-Pound Boxes, on the Second Tier, are still for sale. A list of the present Seatholders may be had at the Hall.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1871 hereby invite TENDERS for the privilege of TAKING and SELLING PHOTOGRAPHS in the EXHIBITION. Tenders must be sent in not later than Feb. 28, 1871. Conditions of Tender may be had on application to the Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel SCOTT, R.E., Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Upper Kensington-gore, London, W.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Under the Immediate

Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, her Royal Highness Princess Christian, her Royal Highness Princess Louise, his Royal Highness Prince Christian, Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. THE CONCERTS will take place during the ensuing Season at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY Evenings, March 8 and March 22; and on MONDAY Evenings, April 24, May 8, May 22, June 5, June 19, and July 3. The Programme of the First Concert, on March 8, will contain a Selection from the works of M. Gounod, who has accepted the invitation to conduct. Terms of Subscription for the Eight Concerts—3s., 2s., and 1s. Lamborn Cook and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; also at Chappell's, Mitchell's Royal Library, R. Olivier's; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s; and A. Hay's. By Order, STANLEY LUCAS, Sec.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EVENING

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SOUSCRIPTION FRANCAISE for the VICTIMS of the WAR. Madame Viardot, Miss Edith Wynne, Mlle. D'Anglesqueville, Madame Calderon, Madame C., Monsieur L., Signor Gardoni, Signor Delis Sedie. Choruses by Gounod will be sung by the above Hiclies and Artists. Contra-Basso, Signor Bottezzini; Violin, Monsieur Hammer; Violoncello, Monsieur Lasere; Pianoforte, Monsieur E. M. Delaborde and Monsieur Delahaye; Viola, Monsieur Jacobi; Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; Horn, Mr. Handley; Bassoon, Mr. Haveron; Conductor, Monsieur Gounod. Stalls, 11s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. To be had of the Delegate of the Committee, Mr. A. Casella, 4, Lime-street, E.C. Lamborn Cook, 63, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; Chappell, 59, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, 48, Cheapside; and A. Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT

OF THE SEASON. ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock.—Artists: Madame Sherrington, Miss Dalmaise, Miss D'Alton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Chevalier Antoine de Kentski. Director of the Paris-Music, Mr. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hutton.—Stalls, 6s. (Family Ticket, for Four, 21s.); Balcony, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Early application should be made for Tickets to Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., Holles-street; or the usual Music-sellers.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—Madame SHERRINGTON and Madame PATEY at the LAST BALLAD CONCERT.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mr. SANTLEY at the LAST BALLAD CONCERT.

MR. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S

HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, at Eight o'clock.—Vocalists: Mlle. Liebbart, Miss Edith Wynne, Princess Emma Matchinsky, Miss Poole, Miss Ransford, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. Henry Phillips, and Mr. Ransford. The London Vocal Quartet. Pianoforte, Mr. Brinley Richards. Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus. Accompanists Messrs. W. Ganz, L. Emanuel, and F. Stanislas. Stalls, 6s.; Family Ticket (to admit Eight), 21s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, one Shilling. Stalls and Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. Ransford, 59, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.; and of Messrs. Ransford and Son, 2, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

EXETER HALL.—MR. J. M. BELLEW will give one

READING, on SHROVE TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 21, from the Works of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Thackeray, Whittier, Ayton, Scott, Hamilton Aids, and Dickens. To commence at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 4s.; Reserved Area, 3s.; West Gallery, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's, Bond-street; at the usual Agents; and at the Office, No. 2, Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Winter Garden and Spring

Resort.—Orchestral Band Daily, at 12.30 and 4.—Festival Organ.—Tropical Department—Giant Ferns and Luxuriant Palms—Original War Sketches in Pictures. Gallery—Fine Arts—Egyptian Antiquities—Interesting Photo-Sculptural Views of Pompeii—Portrait-Busts—Groups of Statuary, &c.

Saturday Concert (Three p.m.) and Afternoon Promenade. Admission—Monday to Friday, one Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season-Tickets, present issue dating twelve months from Feb. 1. At Entrances and Agents.

CLOSED NEXT (ASH) WEDNESDAY.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, A SENSATION NOVEL, in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by German Reed; after which, BADEN BADEN, by Mr. Corney Grain. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY

MINSTRELS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the Christmas week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous. Notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Holiday Visitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, long before the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any part of the Hall. On Boxing Day upwards of seven thousand persons paid for admission to the two performances—undoubtedly the greatest return given by any place of amusement in London.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The extraordinary success

of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME fully justifies the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, and also on every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, until further notice. Pateulils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured fourteen days in advance, on application at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY

MINSTRELS' Great Holiday Programme Every Night at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Lectures, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Morning Performances (Last Two) on Tuesday, Feb. 21, and Saturday, Feb. 25. Wednesday, Feb. 22, being Ash Wednesday, no Morning Performance will be given.—On MONDAY, FEB. 20, and every Evening (except Friday, Feb. 24, when BRAVING THE STORM will be produced) her Majesty's Servants will perform a New and Original Farce, entitled RULE BRITANNIA. After which will be produced the Drury Lane Grand Comic Christmas Annual, entitled THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY; or, Harlequin and Old Mother Shipton. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. Characters in the Opening by Misses Victoria Vokes, Jessie Vokes, Rosina Vokes, and Harriet Corveny; the Messrs. Fred Vokes, F. Moreland, Faydon Vokes, H. Naylor, and Charles Steyne. In the Harlequinade, Messrs. F. Evans and W. H. Harvey. Clowns: Paul Herring and J. Morris. Pantaloons: Misses Rosina Vokes and Jessie Vokes. Columbian: Miss Lizzie Grosvenor. Harlequina: the Pocket Sims Reeves, Mr. Collard; with various other attractions. The Music arranged by Mr. W. C. Levey; the Ballets, Grouping, and Children's Scenes arranged by Mr. John Cornack; the whole produced under the direction of Mr. Edward Stirling. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open from Half-past Six. Commence at Seven o'clock. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

AMY ROBSART.—In answer to numerous applications, it is respectfully announced this Drama will be revived on MONDAY, FEB. 27. Box-office Open from Ten till Five Daily.—THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY

NEXT, and during the Week (except Wednesday, as being Ash Wednesday there will be no performance), at Seven, THE POOR SOLDIER; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH.—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everitt, Clark, Braid, and Rogers; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Gwynne; followed by UNCLE SAM, Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and FAMILY JARS. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every Evening.—Doors Open

at 6.30. At Seven, TO OBLIGE BENSON. At Eight, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.—Misses Larkin and Brock; Messrs. Lin Rayne and W. Warren. At Nine, VESTA, the New Grand Classical Burlesque, written by H. B. Farnie, the Music by Frank Musgrave; Dances and Groupings by Milano; New Scenery by W. Hann; New Costumes by May, Mrs. John Wood, Misses Murray, Adair, Mori, Barrier, Sutton, Turner, and Inch; Messrs. Lionel Brough, Leeson, Everard, Yarnold, Grainger, Mervin, Harry Cox, and A. W. Young. Full Ballet and Chorus. Conclude with AN UNHAPPY FAIR. Box Office, Ten to Six.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—The Great

Pantomime, BIDE A COCK-HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS; or, Harlequin and the Silver Amazons. Morning Performance Every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30. Every Evening, at Seven. On ASH WEDNESDAY, Grand Monster Concert.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU, the beautiful, the graceful, the fearless, Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU springs at a bound 25 feet perpendicularly Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU accomplishes the never before attempted feat of Turning a Triple Somersault Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—First Appearance, on MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 20, of SAMWELL'S TROUPE of PERFORMING DOGS and EQUESTRIAN GOAT. "Spot," the Clown Dog, has been taught many new tricks since he last performed here, and may now be considered the greatest comedian of the day. First Appearance also of those intensely humorous French Grotesques, MM. Whitley, Secchi, Alfano, and Little Bob.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts as usual. Open at Seven, commence at Half-past.—Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, will appear.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

Parliament is actively at work, of which there is a great deal provided for the legislators. Already the University Tests Bill has been introduced in the Commons, and Lord Salisbury has obtained a Committee on the same question in the Lords. The Trades Unions Bill has also been laid before the Commons, and has been favourably received. The provision for Princess Louise has been asked, and, though opposition is menaced, the division (which has not taken place while we write) will show how insignificant is the faction which seeks to insult the Crown and to repudiate a compact with Parliament. The bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read a second time in the Lower House by 125 to 84. But all topics are unimportant in comparison with the scheme of Army reform which will have been presented by the Government before these lines are read, but touching which we as yet know only that it will involve an addition of £3,000,000 to the War Estimates. The Commander-in-Chief has made an opportunity for expressing his astonishment that he should be supposed unfavourable to improvement in the Army, and has announced that he shall always be ready to encourage and not to discourage improvements, which, as his Royal Highness very graciously admits, are essential "not only in the Army, but also in every province of life." This statement is in itself an encouragement which will be duly appreciated.

The "lull" in the war seemed to induce some politicians to think that debate upon it with a view to influencing the course of our own Government might be advantageously raised; but this was not the general feeling of the House of Commons. It was in the nature of things that the leader of the Opposition should deliver a somewhat elaborate speech at such a crisis, but Mr. Disraeli wisely confined himself to the past, and merely hinted that conquerors might find in the course of France and England after the Crimean War a precedent for moderation in demands upon the vanquished. We may here interpolate an expression of satisfaction at hearing from a semi-official source an announcement that such moderation is intended; and, although this will probably prove to be but comparative, it will show that the opinion of England has not been without its weight and influence. The various "schemes of terms" which have been put forth, or sanctioned, will most likely be shown to have been tentatives, and to have been modified in silent recognition of the strongly expressed sentiments of this nation. But it was not in the opening debate that much was said on the conditions of peace. Mr. Disraeli preferred to examine the causes of the war, and his ingenious speculations, having served their purpose, may be consigned to Hansard's treasury, whence things new and old can be drawn out at a convenient season. He told Mr. Gladstone that the war might have been prevented by his informing the Emperor Napoleon that we intended to observe an armed neutrality; but Mr. Disraeli could not resist the opportunity of destroying what little effect this argument might have had by indulging in what we may call a repartee upon himself. The Emperor would have replied that England had neither an army nor a navy that justified her in talking of armed neutrality. To all this Mr. Gladstone's reply was easy; and we may as well say that the tone of the debate was enough to prove that the two chiefs were doing little more than flourishing their weapons and exchanging the salutes with which courteous fencers prelude the real encounter. Only two or three other speakers rose; and the first night of the Session would have been flat, but that Mr. Gladstone saw fit, in answer to Mr. Disraeli's taunt that in the Conference Russia would have her own way, to make some references which have not been well received by the country, and which have caused something more than inconvenient explanations.

Mr. Gladstone, at the end of the Crimean War, was opposed to the neutralisation of the Black Sea. He appears to have retained the opinion which he then held. In answering Mr. Disraeli, however, the Premier went so far as to say that Lord Palmerston had not thought much of the provision, and that Lord Clarendon had regarded it lightly. Setting aside the question of the discretion of these statements, it may be reasonably contended that they could not be considered as desirable at a time when a Conference is sitting upon the very point, and it is not surprising that they have been described as a playing

into the hands of the Russian diplomatists. The language of Mr. Gladstone may have been interpreted too freely as indicating a foregone conclusion on the part of Government, and as intended to prepare the public mind for a surrender of that part of the '56 Treaty to which they relate; but Mr. Gladstone himself has probably felt that his absence of reticence in this matter has given a fair opening to his antagonists. Moreover, it has since been needful to say, and Lord Granville has said it with his accustomed frankness, that, as regards Lord Clarendon, there is no proof that his sentiments were accurately stated, and that retraction must be made. That Lord Palmerston may have more than once said, with his wonted "jauntiness," something to the effect that the Black Sea difficulty was just got over for the present is possible; but those who have any real recollection of his habits of thought and speech on the subject of treaties must recall the fact that Lord Palmerston was very serious about such compacts, made much of them in his speeches, and looked at them with what it is the new fashion to call old-fashioned respect. He would certainly never have discredited treaty arrangements while they were under revision. The incident which we have described redeemed the flatness of the opening night, but had no other redeeming feature; and it will remain on record for unkindly use in the course of coming debates.

The Government made no reply, on the subsequent night, to Mr. Torrens's energetic appeal that there should be interference on our part to obtain easier terms for France than those which were then supposed to be offered. It is respectful to suppose that our Cabinet had been made aware that the alleged terms were inaccurately described. But if it should appear that the English Administration considers that the conditions of peace concern the late belligerents only, it will require much more important modifications than we have a right to suppose will be made in the conditions to reconcile this view to public opinion. The commercial world here has the utmost interest in the matter; and even on a merely mercantile ground the country protests against the crippling of France. But until the terms shall be formally before the National Assembly another Government is justified in abstinence from public discussion, though not from private remonstrance, if needed. The strange and unexampled situation of affairs in France, where at this moment a Monarchical assembly is waiting to debate, and a capital is waiting to receive the triumphant legions of the conquerors, should indeed forcibly teach temporary practice of Mr. Carlyle's favourite lesson—the Silences.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor Castle, at six o'clock on Thursday week, after the opening of Parliament. Previously to the departure of her Majesty from town Princess Louise and Prince Arthur visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House and the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

Upon the occasion of the opening of Parliament the Queen wore a black terry velvet dress, with train trimmed with miniver and erape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a small diamond crown. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace, cross, and brooch, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of violet velvet, trimmed with a lighter shade of satin, and flounce of fine white Brussels lace. Ornament—corsage, necklace, and bracelets of pearls and diamonds. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil. Orders—Victoria and Albert and the Danish order. Princess Louise wore a dress of rich white poul de soie, trimmed with bands of crimson velvet. Head-dress—diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments—rubies and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order. Princess Beatrice wore a white silk, similarly trimmed with crimson velvet. Head-dress—velvet, white feathers, and diamonds. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Prince Arthur wore the uniform of Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade.

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen yesterday (Friday) week.

On Saturday last the Earl of Bessborough and Lord Otho Fitzgerald arrived at Windsor Castle, and had audiences of the Queen to present the addresses to her Majesty from both Houses of Parliament in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, Miss and Mrs. Mary Gladstone, arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Rev. Charles Kingsley also arrived.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Charles Kingsley officiated.

On Monday the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Misses Gladstone, and the Rev. C. Kingsley left the castle.

On Tuesday the Earl of Bessborough arrived at the castle, and presented to the Queen an address from the House of Lords in reply to her Majesty's Message announcing her consent to the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Spain had an audience of her Majesty, and presented his credentials. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands also presented his credentials. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen received the sad intelligence of the death of Prince Dietrichstein of Nicolsburg, Count Mensdorff Pouilly, her Majesty's first cousin, who expired at Prague, after a short illness. He was a most distinguished officer and an excellent man, who had repeatedly been in the highest offices, and was Governor of Bohemia at the time of his death. The late Prince, whose mother was eldest sister of the Duchess of Kent, was greatly esteemed and beloved by her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary walks and drives in the Home and Windsor Parks.

Her Majesty has entertained at dinner Prince and Princess

Christian, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Lady Florence Seymour, Lady Bloomfield, Lord Albert Leveson-Gower, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Sir T. M. Biddulph, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and M. Van de Weyer.

The Queen has commanded that Colonel William Seymour, Mrs. William Ormsby Gore, Miss Matilda Seymour, and Countess Gleichen, the brother and sisters of the present Marquis of Hertford, shall enjoy the same title and precedence as if their late father, Sir George Francis Seymour, had survived his cousin, the late Marquis of Hertford and had thereby succeeded to the dignity of Marquis of Hertford.

The Queen has subscribed £25 in aid of the distressed on the coast, also £25 towards the contemplated improvements in Carisbrooke church, and £20 to the Newport (Isle of Wight) Bluecoat School.

Viscountess Clifden has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting, to her Majesty.

By command of the Queen, Levées will be held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, the 25th inst., and on Wednesday, March 22, at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Gaiety Theatre yesterday (Friday) week. On Saturday last Prince Arthur visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. Subsequently the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales and Prince Arthur, went to the morning performance at Covent Garden Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince went to the Adelphi Theatre. On Tuesday his Royal Highness went to Slough, and hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds. The deer Yateley provided the day's sport. The "meet" was at Stoke-common: a large "field" assembled. On Wednesday the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Princess has taken her usual daily driving exercise. The Countess of Macclesfield has succeeded the Marchioness of Carmarthen as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The preparations at Windsor Castle and St. George's Chapel are being rapidly proceeded with in anticipation of the Royal marriage, upon which occasion the principal guests will assemble in the Albert Memorial Chapel. The bridemaids will assemble in an extemporised boudoir near the west door and the groomsmen in the Bray Chapel.

The marriage gift from the Scotch servants and tenantry at Balmoral consists of a necklace, pendant, and earrings, containing thirty-five fine Scotch pearls, beautifully matched and of rare size and orient, mounted in 18-carat gold. For the clan Campbell present four designs of ornaments have been chosen, from the establishments of Messrs. Mackay and Cunningham, of Edinburgh; from Messrs. Garrard, and Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, which have been transmitted to the Princess in order that she may make her own selection. The Corporations of Wolverhampton and Bradford, at meetings recently held, have resolved that congratulatory addresses shall be presented to the Queen upon the forthcoming Royal marriage.

His Excellency Count Apponyi had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at his residence in Belgrave-square. Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue had a dinner party, on Monday, at their residence in Carlton-gardens. Mrs. Gladstone had an assembly, on Wednesday, at the family residence on Carlton House-terrace.

THE CHURCH.

It has been decided to reseat the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Dean.

The Dean of Westminster has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews.

The Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has been appointed to the Canonry at St. Paul's vacated by the death of Mr. Melvill.

St. Paul's Church, at Gorefield, in the parish of Leverington, erected from the designs of Mr. Preedy, architect, was consecrated, on the 1st inst., by the Bishop of Ely, who preached.

The Company of Pewterers have subscribed ten guineas towards the fund being raised for the completion of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. Eighteen of the City companies have now subscribed towards this great national work.

At the last two finance meetings of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, grants to the amount of £8140 were voted to 200 places. These grants assist in providing accommodation for 27,667 children. The total amount voted since August, 1870, is £58,000.

Last Saturday the Lord Chancellor delivered the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Mr. Voysey. The rev. gentleman was prosecuted for heresy by the Archbishop of York; and the Chancellor of the diocese, holding the charges to have been proved, pronounced sentence of deprivation. From this sentence Mr. Voysey appealed to the Judicial Committee, who have, however, confirmed it, unless he retracts his opinions. They base their judgment on his direct denial of the Articles relating to original sin, the sacrifice and suffering of Christ, the Incarnation, and the Trinity, and on his refusing to recognise the authority of the Scriptures.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In a Convocation at Oxford, on Thursday week, the name of Professor Mountague Bernard, All Souls', as Curator of the Taylor Institution, was approved. Mr. Robert William Raper, B.C.L., of Queen's, has been elected a Fellow of Trinity College.

The appointed Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge for 1871 is the Rev. F. J. A. Hort, M.A., of Trinity. Dr. Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln, and late Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has given £1000 to the University for the purpose of founding two annual prizes for the encouragement of a critical study of the Septuagint. The offer has been accepted.

At meeting of the Governors of the Charterhouse, yesterday week, the Rev. Henry Vincent Le Bas, Vicar of Bedford, near Hounslow, was elected preacher to the institution, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Currey, lately elected to the mastership.

Between £500 and £600 has been subscribed for a testimonial to Professor Partidge by his friends and old pupils at King's College.

Mr. W. Malcolm, B.A., of Cambridge, who was seventh wrangler in this year's tripos, has been appointed Mathematical Master at Forest School, Walthamstow.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"The great battle," writes Mr. Charles Knight, "which decided the fate of the Prussian monarchy is sometimes called the battle of Jena, and sometimes the battle of Auerstadt. By whatever name this fatal day of Oct. 14, 1806, may be known, in that double battle, in which 250,000 men were engaged, with 700 cannons, 20,000 Prussians were killed or wounded, and above 30,000 taken prisoners. The King fled from the field, the Duke of Brunswick received a shot in the eye, and died on Nov. 18. All the principal fortified towns surrendered to the French without resistance. In the northern provinces the Prussian Generals, Blücher and Lestocq, kept some regiments together. All the rest of the great force that was on the banks of the Saale in October was broken. On the 25th the French, under the command of Davoust, entered Berlin. Napoleon made his triumphal entry on the following day." The date has come round when this piece of history should be remembered, and we are about to hear that it has been well remembered by the Emperor of Germany.

That the Rev. Charles Voysey's appeal should be dismissed, and that he should be deprived, was, one may almost say, matter of course. It is not easy to parallel the case, except by imagining something outrageous. If I pay a man to deliver lectures proving that the moon is round, and he teaches, with the aid of diagrams, that the moon is square, he is as likely to convince me that he is fulfilling his compact and fairly earning my money as Mr. Voysey is to satisfy anybody of common sense that his teaching is compatible with his engagements to the Church of England. The marvel is that a man of so much ability could deceive himself (for I fully believe in his sincerity) into a sincere contention that he is a faithful minister of the Church. It is not here that I would enter into detail upon the great questions involved in the case; but it may be well to point out with what marvellous fairness erratic thinkers and teachers are treated by our tribunals. The judgment of the Lord Chancellor, so far as its statements of Mr. Voysey's opinions are concerned, might have been a "case," in the legal sense of the word, agreed upon between that gentleman and his opponents. This is not a testimony given at random. I have been carefully reading Mr. Voysey's sermons, and may venture to say that a trained reviewer, who intended to be perfectly just (there are many such reviewers, also many of another sort) could not have marshalled the points more fairly than Lord Hatherley has done. Lawyers may remark superciliously that this is a condescending way of speaking of a Lord Chancellor; but I am talking of what may be called a literary achievement, of which not every Lord Chancellor would be by any means capable.

I see that a landscape-gardener, moved by the pitiable condition of Leicester-square, addresses the *Standard*, and submits a plan for a flower market on the dreary wilderness where (if one might parody)

A steed shows in mourning—no rider is there.

Of course, anything would be better than the present state of things; but the writer of the letter, who has attended Covent-garden, as a florist, for many years, alludes to the short-comings of that market as a mart for flowers. "As a mart for anything" will be the answer of everybody who knows Covent-garden Market. Doleful, narrow, ill-arranged, and every way inconvenient, Covent-garden Market is utterly unworthy of its position. I hope to see the noble owner take it in hand and demolish it, and I am sanguine enough to believe that I shall behold a lofty, light, and commodious structure, chiefly of glass and iron—such a building as Sir Joseph Paxton would have approved—arise in the place of that dismal stonework and its soul-chilling nooks and passages. But, believer as I am in the readiness of proprietors, Dukes especially, to make all kinds of sacrifices on æsthetic grounds, I do not altogether rest the aforesaid hope and faith on the fact that Covent-garden Market is a place to suggest despondency. His Grace might with some fairness reply that Covent-garden is not what the child Michael in the "Knight of the Burning Pestle" takes Mile-End to be—"all the world;" though, as Mistress Merrythought observes, "Not all the world, boy, but a goodly matter." It might be hinted that those who are made unhappy by that narrow, dark, crowded central aisle might promote their happiness by keeping away. That is true. But I fancy that it must by this time have dawned on those whom it concerns that Covent-garden Market could be made capable of doing about four times the business which it now does, that a vast amount of space is entirely wasted, and that a more rational use of this, and with some new space that could be easily acquired—in fact, it lies ready to hand—an income would accrue that even the house of Bedford would think worth notice. *Che sara sara*, and one thing will be a new point to the halting old rhyme:—

If I had a garden, a field, and a gate,
I wouldn't care for the Duke of Bedford's estate—
That is, I wouldn't care for his Grace's estate,
If I had Covent Garden, Smithfield, and Bishopsgate.

Opinions on the war—may we soon be able to write "the late war"!—have been furnished from most parts of the world, but I have received a paragraph which I think contains a novel view of the struggle and of its causes. It is the judgment of a Boer. A correspondent states that he visited a very respectable Boer, and in the course of conversation "gave him an account of the war between France and Prussia." He replied "by saying that it was nothing but a dodge to give the shopkeepers a low rate for their wool in the approaching wool season; but," added he, "let us send a thousand of our Boers (our bull fellows) and we will soon make both nations right." There is a double readiness about this gentleman which ought to command respect. He is prompt to comprehend a situation, prompt to devise the means of rectifying it. Possibly he may come to be somebody in future days. It is quite certain that the war threw up no such person in France.

John Bull is accused of not being always delicate in his treatment of the misfortunes of other persons. The fact is that he is sentimental and over-delicate, and he gets no credit for his tenderness. At the beginning of the war the public press rebuked those who let off some harmless fireworks, thought to represent the bridge at Strasbourg. The last work of a lamented dramatist was censured because it had some in-offensive reference to the campaign. Now, the special correspondents in Paris write that while the Parisians are under the German guns and are waiting the entry of the conquerors, they flock to see a play in which the horrors of the war are vividly shown, mixed up with profanity and impurity. All the marionette theatres are well attended, while France awaits the result of the national performances in the theatre at Bordeaux. Come, though we say it who would prefer to have it said by others, John Bull has shown not only generosity (that is his way), but a delicacy in regard to his neighbour's misfortunes, and clearly it is not appreciated.



PRUSSIAN BARRICADE ON THE RUEIL ROAD: FRENCH PEASANTS WAITING TO PASS TO THEIR VILLAGES.



THE BRIDGE AT SEVRÈS.



AMBULANCE AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS, PARIS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The surrender of Paris, with the scenes of distress occasioned by its protracted defence, still affords, both to our Special Artist, Mr. Landells, at the Prussian head-quarters, and to M. Pelcoq, our clever Parisian contributor, subjects for the sketches we have engraved. The fortress of Mont Valérien, just outside the Bois de Boulogne and opposite to St. Cloud, was so formidable an obstacle to the besiegers, by its position and armament, that its occupation by the German troops, on the 29th ult., and the visits made to it during the next few days by the chief personages in command at Versailles, were regarded with much interest. But the manner in which possession was taken of Mont Valérien has been described. The spacious Place d'Armes, or open square within the walls of the fortress, on the summit of the hill, is surrounded with buildings, which are the Commandant's house, the Salle d'Armes or Drill-Shed, and two great piles of barracks. In this place, of which we present a view, the German troops, chiefly of the 46th infantry regiment, under Colonel von Eberhardt, with cavalry and artillery were drawn up, while their band played the national airs. The guards were then told off, sentries were posted on the ramparts and over the powder magazines, and the remainder of the men were ordered to fall out and clean up the barrack-rooms and quarters, and make themselves comfortable for the night. A French officer went round the fortress with the Prussian artillery commandant, showed him all the magazines of stores and barracks, and handed over to him the keys of all the doors. Only three Frenchmen remained to witness the entry of the Germans. As regards the defensive works, the fort was in perfect condition; everything was well constructed and admirably kept; but the barracks were in a horrid state of dirt and filth, full of rubbish and odds and ends accumulated during the siege. Valérien not having been shelled, the fortifications remained intact. Two houses had been destroyed by fire, but not by the enemy's shells. The guns which had been firing on the distant German positions were elevated at an angle of 40 deg. Josephine, the largest of the three huge naval guns mounted on the summit of the cavalier, was still pointing towards St. Germain. This was the piece that threw a ball across the Seine unpleasantly near the terrace, close to the Pavilion Henry IV. It was difficult to estimate the real military importance of the fortress, apart from its naturally strong position. The nature of the ground renders it impossible to take the fort by storm, but is favourable to a regular siege attack. The slope of the actual hill on which the works are constructed is so steep that a besieging force at the base would be inside, and consequently sheltered from, the line of fire. Before arriving at this secure position there is a laterally level plateau, of no great extent, to be traversed; but it is intersected, at right angles to the line of attack, by shallow ravines and gullies, which would much facilitate the running of parallels and the formation of covered ways. Beyond this plateau, the ground sinks so rapidly again that the operations of the engineers could not be seen from the front until they had worked their way over the crest of the hill. Some of those who saw the place were surprised that active operations had not been set on foot against this fort at the commencement of the siege; for, though Valérien alone might have been a barren conquest, the moral effect on Paris could not have failed to be impressive. There was a rather curious incident on the night after the German occupation; a poor woman, the wife of one of the sutlers who accompanied the regiment quartered in Valérien, was delivered of a child, a fine boy, who certainly ought to be a soldier. The King of Prussia, or, as he must now be styled, the German Emperor, with Count Moltke and others, came next day to see the fortress; so did the German Prince Imperial (Crown Prince of Prussia), with General Blumenthal and his staff. They inspected the great guns with minute attention, especially the one named Sainte Valérie, which was slung by chains, in a peculiar fashion, within an iron framework rising above its carriage. This is shown in one of the Illustrations.

The villages of Rueil and Bougival, west of Mont Valérien, were occupied by a body of German troops, who had erected several barricades, 15 ft. high, across the roads from Paris in that direction, with deep ditches in front of the barricades, their materials being a strange mixture of stones, earth, and common timber, with the wreck of houses, household furniture, from the ruined habitations of the people lately dwelling near there. One of the barricades was decorated with a number of cheap coloured prints, mostly of sacred subjects, which the German soldiers had amused themselves by sticking up. When an opening was made for the passage of the Prussian artillery to the forts, a crowd of poor people, who had fled into Paris from the suburban villages at the beginning of the siege, came out from the city, and begged leave to pass, to see what had become of their homes. A newspaper correspondent describes the scene. The unfortunate French, stopped at the barricade, and standing round the phlegmatic sentries, formed a melancholy group. "Would Monsieur have the goodness to speak for me?" said one poor fellow, standing cap in hand, with the tears trembling in his eyes. "My wife, children, mother—all my family—I left at St. Germain nearly five months ago. I have never heard of them since. I do not know whether they be alive or dead—whether they want food or money." "For the love of God, Sir!" said another well-dressed man, "get me leave to go through. I have two little children at home—their mother is but lately dead—and they are starving! but, my God, my God! they are dying there, before my face, for want of food, and I have plenty of money, but cannot get meat for them. I only want to pass out to buy something to eat. I shall be back in half an hour, and I shall save the children's lives!" Of course, nothing could be done for these poor suffering people. The strictest orders had been issued that no one should be permitted to pass—a most necessary precaution; otherwise, the Germans would have been overwhelmed with fugitives. There was nothing for it but to exhort the sufferers to patience for a few days longer. A still more painful exhibition of distress was afforded by the starving French who came within the German lines to beg for bread, during the first two days of the armistice. The Engraving on our front page, from a sketch by our Artist at the German head-quarters, represents this melancholy subject. The sketch was made at the Sèvres ferry, where crowds of the poor people crossed the river with their baskets or bags to receive what might be given. Each person had to show a written pass at the landing-place.

The bridge of Sèvres, with the adjacent park of St. Cloud, was visited by many persons from the Prussian head-quarters, who were desirous of seeing the effects that had been produced by the French artillery upon those positions, lately forming the advanced posts of the German army. The Sèvres porcelain factory had been converted into a complete fortress, with loopholed walls, bastions and ramparts, and a moat; and every road, lane, or path, to the bank of the Seine, was barricaded against an assault. Quantities of iron plates and rods, and wooden planks, found in the Sèvres factory, had been applied to this purpose. On the bank of the river, by some freak of humour in the Germans, a queer figure was

placed as a guard. It was a gigantic stuffed brown bear, standing on its hind legs, with one paw leaning on a large stick, and evidently taken from the shop of a furrier. By its side stood a large scarecrow, with a cylinder; at its feet lay a French shako and a cannon-ball. This was a droll kind of sentry, with which, of course, the French opposite were to be teased, and similar to that which was placed on the terrace of the observatory of Bellevue. The poor bear doubtless had his hide well peppered with bullets at first, until a parlementaire could explain the nature of the fearful apparition, when Bruin was left in peace. The furthest arch of the Sèvres bridge towards the north lies in the river, as the French blew it up at the commencement of the siege. Just beyond, on the high bank of the river, on each side of the street stands a house whose blackened front looks across hollow-eyed, with its glassless windows. There had been a French guard on the watch in these houses. The bridge was covered with fragments of iron and stone. The French did not appear at all inclined to enter into conversation.

A scene to be witnessed inside Paris during the siege was the military hospital extemporised in the public lobby of the Théâtre Français, which is shown in M. Jules Pelcoq's sketch. The statue of Voltaire, supported by two busts of French dramatic authors upon pedestals, is seen in the background; to the right is the screened door of the gallery, which contains the principal collection of sculpture, but other busts of poets and actors adorn the walls. The beds of the wounded soldiers are ranged along both sides of the lobby; medicine bottles and surgical apparatus are placed near at hand. The cloth stretched behind the row of beds displays alternately the red cross of the field-hospital service, and a placard bearing the written name of the soldier laid in each bed. The lady nurse, with curls, at the third bed to the left, offering a basin of broth to the Lieutenant who has his arm in a sling, is Mlle. Marquet; she is at the same time beckoning to the maid-servant to bring a bottle of wine for her patient; she belongs to the Order of Sisters of Charity who serve the hospital of St. Lazare. Two other ladies, Mesdames Madeleine Brohan and Favart, are speaking with a surgeon attached to the ambulances. Behind them is a nun, leaning upon the table, or board supported by trestles, which holds a collection of jugs and vials, and giving some prescription to the apothecary, who wears a white apron. To the right is the actor, Maubant, in the uniform of a National Guard, reading the journal *La Liberté* aloud to a couple of convalescent patients; a Zouave, wounded in the arm, reclining at the foot of his bed; and a soldier of the Line, who supports himself with crutches, his broken leg, still bound with splints, not yet enabling him to stand. Other assistants and Sisters of Mercy are seen in different parts.

The large and wealthy city of Bordeaux, third in importance of the French seaports and capital of the department of the Gironde, has been the abode of the delegate French Government of National Defence since its removal from Tours, and is now the meeting-place of the National Assembly convened for the discussion of terms of peace. It is situated just above the head of the Gironde or long estuary of the Garonne, and on the left bank of that river, about seventy miles from the sea. Its population is nearly 200,000; its trade, besides the export of claret wines, is considerable, with Great Britain, the United States, South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. There is much shipbuilding here. As this port has no docks, and no extensive quays, the vessels that frequent it lie in the middle of the river. Bordeaux was the capital of Aquitania Secunda in the Roman provinces of Gaul, when its Latin name was Burdigala. It belonged, during nearly three hundred years, to the Plantagenet Kings of England, being the chief town of Guienne, whose heiress, Eleanor, daughter of the last native Duke, was the Queen of our Henry II. Edward the Black Prince lived at Bordeaux, and here was Richard II. born. This town had an important part in the French civil wars of the seventeenth century, and in the Revolution from 1789 to 1793. It was occupied by the Duke of Wellington in March, 1814, when the restoration of the Bourbons was here first proclaimed. The view of the city, from the opposite bank of the river, which is shown in our Artist's sketch, has a very agreeable effect; the curving shore, in the form of a crescent, is lined with handsome buildings to the extent of two or three miles. The river is about 2000 ft. wide, and 18 ft. to 30 ft. deep, usually filled with shipping as far up as the magnificent bridge of seventeen stone arches, built fifty years ago, which is much longer than our Waterloo Bridge over the Thames. In the centre of our View is the Cathedral of St. André, with its two elegant spires, built during the English reign; and close beside these spires is a third spire, that of the Tour de Peyberland, at the east end of the cathedral, a memorial of Pierre Berland, a Bishop of Bordeaux in the fifteenth century. The Church of St. Michel, with its fine hexagonal bell-tower, surmounted by a spire, is conspicuous to the left hand, near the river.

"PILOT ON THE LOOK-OUT."

The drawing we have engraved is the most important work with which Mr. A. H. Marsh makes his début in the present exhibition of the (Old) Society of Painters in Water Colours. The new member is a promising acquisition to the society, if we are to hold in esteem good, sound, unaffected workmanship, and a respectable power of drawing and modelling the human figure—an accomplishment much too rarely found among painters in water colours. We remarked in our critical notice that both Mr. Marsh's choice of subject and treatment bear a considerable resemblance to those of his fellow-member Mr. J. D. Watson. The resemblance is the more close because Mr. Marsh has evidently employed for this drawing the same model which served Mr. Watson in some recent drawings and oil paintings. In the latter the model figured in scenes on or near the Northumbrian coast; and we shall probably be not far wrong in associating the present subject with the same locality. The man, with his weather-beaten, bearded face, his oil-skin coat, tarpaulin sou'wester, and telescope, is here, we will assume, "On the look out" for vessels to pilot up the Tyne. He has quite the air of endurance, courage, and sagacity which characterise our hardy northern race of seamen; and the bright-eyed, intelligent-looking boy by his side in the rough jersey, prying into the hazy distance scarcely less patiently, and ready, with his naked feet and ankles, at a moment's notice to help launch a boat, is being trained in the same school of watchful, steadfast, trustworthy virtues. When we think of the many fine qualities brought into play and evinced in the pilot's calling—the intelligent presence of mind, the unflinching nerve, the heroism often displayed under circumstances of the utmost peril and gravest responsibility, we cannot withhold our sympathetic interest from a class of brave and trusty men, whose services are but poorly requited and apt to be too readily forgotten.

Why should there not be a "Royal Academy" of Architecture? The *Architect* considers this is one of the certainties of the future.

MOVERS AND SECONDBERS OF THE ADDRESS.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.

The Right Hon. Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, Baron Grosvenor, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, was born in 1825, and succeeded his father, the second Marquis, in 1869. The noble Marquis was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Captain of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry in 1847, and has been Colonel-Commandant of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers since 1861. In 1852 he married Lady Constance Gertrude Gower, youngest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, by whom he has issue, and especially a son and heir. In 1847, on the retirement of his uncle, Lord Robert Grosvenor (now Lord Ebury), from the representation of the city of Chester, the Marquis, then Earl Grosvenor, was elected for that place, and occupied the seat without interruption until his accession to the Peerage. In politics he was a Whig, and latterly "something more." As a member of the House of Commons, although for many years he did not make himself prominent, he was by no means a mere back-bencher, being well known in the House itself and taking his fair share of its private and Committee business. In the year 1866, when Lord Russell was the Prime Minister, and Mr. Gladstone was making his first essay in the leading of the Commons, the Marquis of Westminster (then still Earl Grosvenor and member for Chester) came very distinctly forward and became quite a Parliamentary personage. It was he who made the first hostile motion to the Reform Bill of the Ministry then just launched, and he shortly became the central figure and the leader amongst a number of recalcitrant Liberal members who were dissatisfied with the bill and at the instance of one of whom it was finally defeated and the resignation of the Ministry effected. It was this body of malcontents whom Mr. Bright likened to those who gathered together at the Cave of Adullam, and they retained the name of Adullamites all through the existence of that Parliament.

In the following Session of 1867 the party, greatly reduced in numbers, and still under the chieftainship of the then Earl Grosvenor, in a manner retained its distinctiveness; but after the general election of 1868 it disappeared, and has been no more heard of. Several of its principal members were not re-elected; and the general unanimity of Liberals of all shades on the Irish Church Bill naturally caused any finer and minor distinctions of the party to be absorbed; so that, up to the time of his removal to the Upper House, the Marquis of Westminster lost his notability as a revolted Liberal, and voted straight and true with the Gladstone Ministry. It is doubtless owing to the loyalty thus displayed that he was selected to move the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne in the House of Lords; and there is no one, whether from his rank, character, or capability, better entitled to have that duty intrusted to him.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

The Right Hon. Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery, Baron Dalmeny in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Rosebery in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, is the eldest son of the late Lord Dalmeny, who died in 1851, leaving as his widow Lady Catherine Wilhelmina, born Stanhope, who subsequently married the fourth and present Duke of Cleveland. The present Earl of Rosebery was born in 1847; was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; and succeeded his grandfather, the fourth Earl, in 1868. His Lordship is unmarried; and his brother, the Hon. Everard Primrose, an officer in the Grenadier Guards, is presumptive heir to the title. Having been selected by the Prime Minister to second the Address in the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne, it is to be assumed that Lord Rosebery is a Liberal in politics; and, being so, it may be taken that he has arrived at the adoption of his opinions, as it were, by gradation; for his grandfather was a Conservative, and his father a Peelite. Dressed in the handsome uniform of an Archer of the Scottish Guard, his Lordship looked well as he stood the central figure of the House when seconding the Address—a duty which he performed with something more than credit, his speech being well composed, and delivered with a certain fluency and almost ease. In fact, he made a successful first appearance, developing qualities which, doubtless, have become known to the Premier, as justifying his being ere long placed in that category of young noblemen, of whom the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Camperdown are types, whom Mr. Gladstone believes to be worthy of being trained for official life.

MAJOR HAMILTON, M.P.

John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for South Lanarkshire, who moved the Address in the House of Commons, is the only surviving son of the late Archibald James Hamilton, of Dalzell, by his second wife, Ellina, daughter of David Hamilton, Esq., of Gilkiescleugh. He was born at Marseilles, in 1829, educated at Eton, and entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1847. He retired, with the rank of Captain, in 1860, and has been Major of the Queen's Own (Glasgow) Yeomanry since 1856, and a Vice-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire since 1865. Mr. Hamilton married, in 1864, Lady Emily Ellinor, youngest daughter of the eighth Earl of Leven and Melville. In politics a Liberal, he is especially in favour of education extended into a truly national system, but he is for the efficiency of the Army and Navy being maintained; the former being a topic on which he dilated and spoke with the decision acquired by professional experience in his speech on the first night of the Session. Although, to the apprehension of most persons, making his first appearance as a speaker on this occasion, he has had some experience in Parliament—inasmuch as he sat for Falkirk from 1857 till April, 1859. He was not re-elected in the latter year, but was chosen one of the members for the new (south) division of Lanarkshire, at the general election of 1868. It has been generally accorded that his speech in moving the Address, though unpretentious in its tone, was sensible and much to the purpose; and, having been delivered with fit reference to the circumstances of the moment, may be pronounced a success of its kind.

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY, M.P.

Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. for Bristol, who seconded the Address, is the youngest son of the late John Morley, Esq., by Sarah, daughter of Mr. R. Poulton, of Maidenhead; he was born in 1809, at Homerton, and married, in 1841, Rebekah Maria, daughter of Samuel Hope, Esq., of Liverpool. He is head of the mercantile and manufacturing firm of Messrs. J. and R. Morley, of Wood-street, London. Long before he became a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Morley was a prominent public man, taking a leading part in all political movements having for their object the advance of Liberal principles, in the fullest and most accepted sense of those words. He has been and is especially a representative of the Dissenting interest, whose views he has always advocated, at once with moderation and steady tenacity. Besides, he is well known for a large and comprehensive but judicious benevolence. In reference

to his Parliamentary career—implying by that phrase his efforts to obtain and retain a seat in the House of Commons—Mr. Morley's fortunes have been varied; for, being elected for Nottingham in 1865, he was, on petition, unseated; and when, in May, 1868, he stood for Bristol, on the retirement of Sir Morton Peto, he was defeated by Mr. John William Miles, who was afterwards unseated on petition; but at the general election in December of the same year Mr. Morley returned the compliment, and was chosen over Mr. Miles by a very large majority. As Mr. Morley has often spoken in the House, though never at any length, he was not much embarrassed when performing the duty of seconding the Address, and his speech contained so much of point as to be taken out of the region of commonplace often peculiar to that occasion.

The portraits of the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Rosebery, and Major Hamilton are engraved from photographs by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street; and that of Mr. Morley from one by the London Stereoscopic Company.

WRECK OF THE BORNEO.

The screw-steamer Borneo, a packet carrying mails between Belgium, Brazil, and the River Plate, was lost in the night of Dec. 26, off Cape Santa Martha, in Santa Catharina, while on her return trip from the River Plate. The Borneo left Montevideo on the 21st for Santos, with seventy-seven persons on board, of whom seven were passengers, including Mr. Butcher, the agent of the company. On the 26th the vessel was in lat. 29 deg. 30 min. S. and long. 48 deg. 10 min. W. At 12.40 a.m. breakers were perceived on the port bow, and the ship struck upon a sandbank. The engines were at once reversed, and kept working thus for forty minutes, when they were stopped, as they caused the vessel to bump with greater force. The sea broke over the steamer with great violence and stove in all the boats on the starboard side. The boats on the port side were supplied with bread and water, and got ready to lower. At two a.m. the ship had made so much water that the furnaces were reached and the fires extinguished. At daybreak the quarter-boat and port cutter were lowered, and as many of the crew as they could hold got into them. The port life-boat was reserved for the passengers, the mails, the specie, and the rest of the persons on board belonging to the ship; but when it was tried to bring her alongside the boat was thrown ashore by the surf. The construction of a raft was at once undertaken, as the vessel was breaking up fast. When the raft was ready the passengers and others on board took to it, and the captain assumed the command. But about thirty yards from the wreck a tremendously heavy sea swept over the raft and washed all off it; the two boats containing the rest of the crew capsized. Of the seventy-seven persons who had been on board the Borneo only forty-two reached the land alive. On the 27th a Brazilian gun-boat reached the place of the disaster, and brought the survivors to the town on the Island of Santa Catharina. The only passenger saved was Mrs. Walker. Those who perished were Mr. Poggio, Mr. H. Thomas, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Walker's two young daughters, and Mr. Butcher, the agent. Of those belonging to the vessel the captain, the chief officer, the doctor, four officers, and thirty-five of the crew were saved. The sketch from which our Illustration is made was sent us by Mr. Percival Kilbee, third officer of the Borneo. He made this sketch on the beach, on the evening after the wreck.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Gertrude Baroness Dinorben (the second wife and relict of the first Lord Dinorben), late of Llysdules, near Amlwch, in the Isle of Anglesey, and of Bute House, South Audley-street, was proved in the London Court, on the 8th inst., by Henry Brasier Mitchell, Esq., her cousin, and the Hon. Gwyn Gertrude Hughes, her daughter, the joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £100,000. The will is dated in 1866, and there are two codicils, the first dated in 1868, and the last Dec. 22, 1870; and her Ladyship died at her town residence on the 3rd ult. There are but few legacies. Amongst them is the sum of £1500 to her executor, Mr. Mitchell; £300 to a Mrs. Smith; and an annuity of £50 to her butler, leaving the bulk of her property, real and personal, to her daughter and only child, the Hon. Gwyn Gertrude Hughes.

The will of Richard Ecroyd Payne, Esq., of Leeds, and of Roundhay, Barwick-in-Elmet, solicitor, was proved in the Registry at Wakefield, on the 7th ult., under £100,000 personality, the executors appointed being Edward Payne Rothwell, Esq., his nephew (who renounced); Edward Bond, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, the testator's great-nephew; and Thomas Wright, Esq., of Yealand, Lancashire, his nephew-in-law. To the acting executors he leaves each a legacy of £200; to the said E. P. Rothwell he leaves his shares in the Leeds South Market and the Leeds Cemetery. He bequeaths to the Ackworth Schools £100, the Leeds General Infirmary £100, the Leeds House of Recovery or Fever Hospital £100, and legacies to his servants. He bequeaths to his sister, Susannah Pollard, and his niece, Maria Wright, each a legacy of £16,000, besides any other provision for them; and, after making a few other bequests, he leaves the residue of his property between his said sister and his said nephew, Edward Payne Rothwell.

The will of John Thomas Bennett, Esq., of Clarendon Villa, St. Albans, Herts, dated April 9, 1864, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., under £30,000 personality, and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Fever Hospital, Consumption Hospital, Cancer Hospital, and the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, each £1000; the Royal Free Hospital, Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, School for Indigent Blind, and the Asylum for Idiots, each £200; to the following hospitals—namely, Middlesex, Charing-cross, King's College, St. George's, St. Mary's, London, St. Bartholomew's, North London, and Great Northern, and to the City of London Truss Society, each £100.

The will of Mauritz Jacoby, lace merchant, Nottingham, was proved under £120,000.

The late Harry Thomas Grove, Esq., died intestate; his personal estate was administered to under £90,000.

Sir James Watts, of Abney Hall, is to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

The trustees of Kelly College have at length decided to erect a college, for which purpose Admiral Kelly left £200,000, for the education of the sons of naval officers, at Tavistock, on a site given by the Duke of Bedford. The *Western Morning News* states that the Endowed School Commissioners have vetoed a proposal that the Tavistock Grammar School should be amalgamated with the Kelly College, on condition of which the Duke of Bedford promised to give £5000 in addition to the s.t.e.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The expectation of a vigorous discussion in both Houses of Parliament on the opening of a Session, signalled by the rare occurrence of the presence of her Majesty in person, was hardly realised. Possibly members of both Houses were put into good humour by the spectacle of the afternoon, and had not got into the requisite cynical mood by the evening. If so (and it is no disparagement to grown men of all ages who are conscript fathers by presumption, that they should be pleased with one of the finest shows that the world can afford), it may be worth the consideration of Ministries in power to make the opening of the Session by the Queen in person a part of their policy. For it is not in the least unlikely that a Session may take its character from its first sitting, and that animated and still more angry debates at that time might wake a spirit not easily to be laid. Premising thus much, it may be said that the change of aspect in the House of Lords, when that assembly met in the evening, was wonderfully reactive, and the angularities of Peers, when they appear only as men—that is, without their insignian robes—were more than ever apparent by contrast; while the sole bits of colour in the assembly being the uniforms of the mover and seconder of the Address, the scene was poor indeed in comparison with the kaleidoscopic brilliancy of the crowd of the morning. Those who were familiar with the deliverances of the Marquis of Westminster when he was in the Commons did not see much, if any, difference of style and demeanour in regard to the first speech he pronounced in the Upper House. There were the same calm deportment and gentleness of voice, the same equable delivery, and the same sensible tone of remark as heretofore. Perhaps he was more at his ease than most other débutants, and for very good reason; and it is just possible that there may have been a feeling of satisfaction at finding himself moving the Address for that Minister against whom he led a revolt of Liberal members in the Commons in 1866. Someone who is nothing if not cynically critical said of the Earl of Rosebery's speech, in seconding the Address, that it was boyish. This better-natured observers may well interpret into meaning carefully-prepared, well-conned, and uttered with a sense of its being a matter of some consequence, which, of course, it was to him; but all this does not detract from the fact that in its way it was a success, and the elements of youthful enthusiasm and eagerness to be emphatic and impressive which it contained were not its least merits. The rising of the leader of the Opposition at once was an indication that there was to be no party contest, in the sense of moving an amendment; and certainly the Duke of Richmond, who lacks terribly one quality of an Opposition leader—namely, bitterness and a fondness for sharp personality—did his spitting as gently as could well be. Notable was it that he seemed to consider the circumstances of the personal advent of the Queen that day to be, as suggested above, a reason for a sort of, at least temporary, reconciliation of parties; while as to his strictures on the Government and their policy, they were those of a mentor rather than of a censor. In this state of things, what had Lord Granville to do but to be pleasantly platitudinous—of which art he is a great master—and, as it were, effusively to bless everyone, and the Opposition in particular, for their conduct then, and to hint at a cornucopia of satisfactory things to come. And when, just as it was found possible to adjourn in time for dinner, Lord Hardwicke rose, what was to be done but to go away in a body?

Considering the circumstances of the moment as they have been estimated by people out of doors, the House of Commons presented no feverish appearance on its first night. There was no crowd of members, and there was a listlessness, generally, except in the cases of those gentlemen, members of the Government included, who contributed notices of bills and motions, which were legion. That there was to be no party strife was obvious from the fact that neither the Prime Minister nor the leader of the Opposition had any reception whatever on their entrance into the House in the evening. As ever, the traditions of the House in regard to the kindness, evidenced by utmost stillness and attention, broken only now and again by the encouraging cheer, to young members who move the Address, were scrupulously preserved. Perhaps the majority of those present were under the impression that Mr. John Glencairn Hamilton was in every sense a neophyte—a product of the last general election; whereas in reality he sat in the House from 1857 to 1859. It is true that those most familiar with the House were not familiar with his appearance nor his voice; and so in essentials he might have been taken to be a tyro. However, he played that part very well indeed, for he displayed the modesty of demeanour, and the careful keeping within the exact scope of the duty which he had to perform, which are characteristic of Parliamentary novices in the position which he then occupied. He was equal to the occasion, though this does not at all imply brilliancy and the taking of the House by storm. As to Mr. Morley, his position in the House is such that he was at liberty to do that which is, perhaps, a bold flight on the part of a seconder of the Address—namely, he was suggestive. For the rest, his speech was much akin to those which he usually delivers, containing points here and there, and uttered, as it were, in jerks, by which means the intention of making points is indicated. Somehow, one could not but fancy that the uniform of the Lieutenant of the city of London was as irksome to him as would have been a suit of plate armour; but that is of course! As to Mr. Disraeli's elaborate oration, it was one of those ponderous efforts of his which he invariably produces when he has no plan of action, and which are to be taken in the light of *ex post facto* warnings, and generally as portents. In manner he was jaunty; in voice clear, sufficiently loud, and well sustained; and one or two bits of humour were not without their happiness, being made to fit exactly in the right place, and to appear curiously impromptu. The speech of Mr. Gladstone was skilful in its avoidance of originating anything, being confined to a rhetorical and dialectical reply to Mr. Disraeli's affirmations; and it was pronounced in what may, for him, be called the quietest manner. Probably it has been long since two Parliamentary leaders formally addressed the House under circumstances of interest when there was so little demonstration on either side, so gradual a slinking away from the benches everywhere, and so eager a rush to the door as soon as it was decent to do so.

Although some of the minnows (the phrase, it is hoped, will be excused on the score of so exactly representing what one means) of debate did try on the next evening to get up the discussion which ought to have taken place on the previous night, there was no corresponding success. It was with a palpable physical effort that Mr. Baillie Cochrane endeavoured to signify the indignation swelling within him at the foreign policy of the Government; but somehow there inevitably suggested itself the fussy valour of a bantam. He was fierce enough, however, to rouse up that essentially a man of peace, Mr. Charles Gilpin, who was so loud in his protest against any attempt to excite warlike feeling in this country,

that he spoke and looked intensely combative, and as if on much more provocation he would not be unwilling to go further than logomachy. A shoal of minor members intervened, mingling beer, that is licensing, and war in a curious mélange; and, notably, Mr. McCullagh Torrens so boiled over at the delinquencies of the Government in regard to France that fears might have been caused lest he should damage his organs of speech, and he spoke in such a sense that he was loudly sympathised with by the Opposition. That evening may be called the launch-time of the Session, for in the course of it there were introduced a number of bills, new and resurrections of former years, sufficient to furnish work for the whole Session.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mrs. John Wood, with indefatigable diligence, has done her best to supply the want occasioned by the loss of Mr. Robertson's drama of "War," and produced, in its place, a new burlesque by Mr. H. B. Farnie, entitled "Vesta," in such a manner as to do her infinite credit, performing herself the principal part in a brilliant style of burlesque, which preserved at once the humour of the scene and the personal dignity of the actress, who, in her broadest hits, never permitted us to forget that she was a lady. The music is furnished by Mr. Frank Musgrave, and is well suited to the purpose. The scene opens, near the Temple of Vesta at Rome, with a view of the humble dwelling of Titus Impecunius, inclosed within railings, and evidently attractive to a Roman policeman; for Titus's daughter, named after the goddess, is passing beautiful. The young lady, however, has plighted her faith to one Lieutenant Spurius, now at Britain with Caesar's army. Meanwhile, the water-rate collector, who threatens to cut off poor Titus's supply, proposes for Vesta, and is accepted. Anon, Spurius returns, with a companion, one Chickalearius, evidently a Whitechapel; and Vesta, now under the control of the high priest of the temple, is charged with the duty as a vestal of crowning the young hero. She screams at perceiving her lover, and immense confusion follows, only to be allayed by a dance and a chorus. We next find Spurius at the Roman Rosherville, and learn the fate of Vesta, who will have to pass the night by the sacred flame on the temple altar. The next scene, beautifully set, shows her at her task; but her heart is elsewhere, and the fire is suffered to die out. Anon she hears the whistle of Spurius, and soon the lover is in the presence of his mistress. Other parties, including the water-rate collector, intrude on their interview, and a box of vesta matches is provided for relighting the sacred flame. Amidst all the perplexity that succeeds the lovers obtain a triumph. The spirit of extravagance rules throughout the whole burlesque development, which commanded unceasing and tumultuous applause. Accompanied with excellent scenery, this operatic extravaganza will doubtless prove attractive.

STRAND.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley has again appeared as a dramatist, giving last week to the stage of the Strand Theatre a new piece, in three acts, entitled "Up in the World." The new production depends mainly upon its dialogue, which is remarkably telling, and carried on the interest successfully to the close. Of plot there is but little:—A potato-dealer, named Mr. Muggieridge (Mr. Turner), having accumulated a fortune of £80,000, sets up in Tyburnia for a fine gentleman, and permits his vulgar and ungrammatical wife (Mrs. Raymond) to assume the position of a lady, receiving fashionable guests in a luxuriously-furnished house. They have a daughter, who has been well educated, named Laura (Miss Ada Swanborough), who is about to be made the victim of matrimonial speculation, being forced to discard her former lover, Dick Plodder (Mr. Crouch). What might have been expected happens. The family is destined to become the prey of a certain Lord Cecil Chalker (Miss Amy Sheridan), Lady Brabazon (Miss Fanny Hughes) and Mr. Huxley, a professional adventurer (Mr. E. Terry). Poor Muggieridge is induced to stand for Tuftington, and is elected, but afterwards expelled for bribery. By these and other means his large fortune is gradually exhausted. All is set to rights at last by a rough but worldly-wise uncle, named Sedley (Mr. Paulton). The piece was well acted throughout, and in regard to the last-named character even powerfully. The applause at the end was hearty, and honestly merited.

CHARING CROSS.

This theatre is now occupied by the Déjazet company, and was reopened on Saturday for the performance of French plays, with every prospect of success. Its size and situation fit it in every way for its present purpose. Within five minutes' walk of the clubs in Pall-mall, the head-quarters of travelled Englishmen, and in close proximity with Leicester-square and Soho, the site almost seems its natural home. The size of the house is much in its favour; the elaborate detail of French acting, the slightest whisper, the subtlest innuendo, can be appreciated. The expenses will not be immoderate; and its amount of accommodation, though limited, will always present a respectable number of persons, without the unoccupied spaces too frequently perceivable in a larger auditorium. The opening piece, "Le Mari dans du Coton," was admirably played. "Les Près St. Gervais" followed, in which Mdlle. Déjazet was as youthful as ever in the part of the Prince de Conti. The performance terminated with "L'Omelette Fantastique." In future Mdlle. Déjazet will appear four times in the week, the other nights being devoted to vaudevilles, comedies, and opérettes. It would be highly desirable and a credit to the management if the fees to attendants were abolished, even if it did not immediately operate to the direct benefit of the proprietors.

Mr. Charles Robert Turner, late Senior Master of the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, has been knighted.

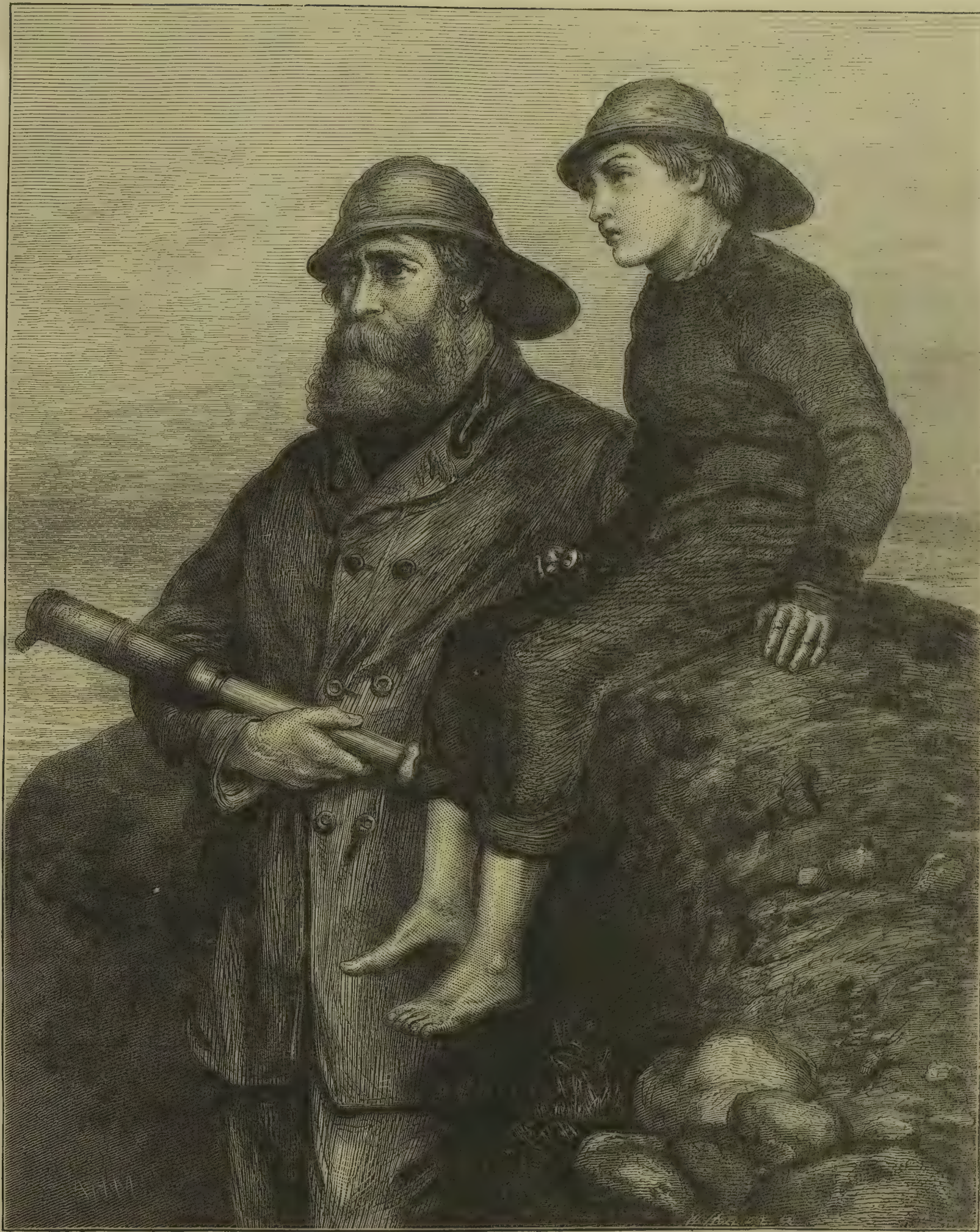
Yesterday week the mill of Mr. Robert Fitton, near Oldham, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £15,000 to £20,000. A worsted mill belonging to Messrs. Marriott and Co., adjoining Birstal Railway Station, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The damage is estimated at upwards of £20,000.

Mr. J. C. Buckmaster has been appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners to deliver an address on the value of the London International Exhibition of 1871, and its bearing on industrial instruction, designed particularly for the working classes, in all the large towns of the country where such an address is desired.

A severe gale was experienced, yesterday week, on the north-east coast of England and the east coast of Scotland. There was a large number of shipping casualties at the mouth of the Tyne and at Hartlepool. At Aberdeen a brig and a sloop were driven ashore, but the crews were saved. Great gallantry was displayed by the life-boat crews of the National Institution, and by the coastguard to save life.



THE CITY OF BORDEAUX.



"A PILOT ON THE LOOK OUT," BY A. H. MARSH.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* manifests a considerable improvement this month. The most remarkable contribution is a survey of the past political history and present condition of Spain, embodying a very considerable amount of information and evincing a thorough grasp of the subject. The conclusion to which it would apparently conduct is that the reforms needed by the country are rather social than political, and that, above all things, the extensive and unproductive estates of the nobility require to be dealt with in the same manner as the ecclesiastical property. It seems hardly possible that so great an end can be attained except by another revolutionary convulsion, with its inevitable concomitants of anarchy and military dictatorship. Another interesting essay is that on the late eclipse, summing up the results obtained by the observers. "Professionals Abroad" contains some very amusing anecdotes. "Bluebeard's Keys," one of the graceful modernisations of fairy stories for which this magazine is noted, is as clever as any of the series; but the subject is less favourable for the display of the dainty humour which forms their most pleasing characteristic. "A Garden Reverie," a poem by Mr. P. B. Marston, has all the tenderness of feeling and elegance of style which usually distinguish the compositions of this remarkable young writer.

Macmillan also shows a great improvement on the last number. The most important paper is a plan for the fortification of London by a series of detached forts, which wears a very practical air, and is supported by political considerations of great moment. The cost is estimated at from eight to nine millions, which is certainly not too large for the object in view. "England's Place Among the Nations" is also an important paper. Count Bismarck and M. Guizot are warmly defended by admirers—the former against Mr. F. Harrison, the latter against the *Spectator's* strictures on his letter to the Provisional Government. An essay on Giordano Bruno, by Mr. A. Lang, is an inevitably meagre but nevertheless most interesting sketch of the life and philosophy of this restorer and protomartyr of Pantheism, "the poet of the theory of which Spinoza is the geometer." A curious and valuable paper by Mr. Galton records his observations on the gregarious habits of oxen in South Africa, where the dread of wild beasts compels the animals to associate closely in herds, and to intrust the direction of their movements to a limited number of their body endowed with superior intelligence and self-reliance to the rest. The consequence is a general lowering of the standard of these qualities among the bulk of the oxen, which is regained when the pressure from the wild beasts has been removed for some generations.

"England's War," the title of a spirited article in *Fraser*, has no reference to any real or supposed necessity for this country's joining in the struggle on the Continent, but to the certainly more urgent need for a crusade against poverty and ignorance at home, and finally resolves itself into a plea for State aid to emigration. The aspects of the Continental war are discussed in a sensible paper, which the rapid march of events has unavoidably rendered somewhat antiquated. Professor Pauli, the eminent German historian, discusses the domestic prospects of his country in a hopeful spirit. We regret, however, to find, as in all other lucubrations of German Liberals on this theme, no adequate recognition of the immense accession of strength which the reactionary elements will inevitably derive from the evocation of the military spirit, and the necessity of remaining armed to the teeth which the contemplated annexations will impose upon the country. The general readiness of German Liberals to play into Count Bismarck's hands does not warrant any very high estimate of their political capacity. Among a number of other interesting papers we have only room to notice that on the visions of St. Adamnan; Mr. Palgrave's account of the monastery of Sumelas, near Trebizond; and Mr. Proctor's speculations on the meteoric constituents of the solar system.

Blackwood commences a new story, "Frank Marshall," which promises to be very amusing. "Fair to See" will probably be also found amusing by those acquainted with the Highlands; there is too much of the *couleur locale* for the general reader. A comment on Lord Lyttelton's letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford on the study of Greek contains an able, though perhaps somewhat too dogmatic, defence of classical studies. The chronicle of the Red River expedition is concluded. The rest of the number is mainly political. The retirement of Mr. Bright has evidently occasioned much satisfaction in Tory circles, and the probabilities of division among the supporters of the Government are dwelt upon with a complacency which ought to prove admonitory to the individuals concerned.

Mr. F. Harrison's indignant vituperation of his country for her strict adherence to the policy of non-intervention might have done very well in the columns of some newspapers, but will hardly produce much effect upon the philosophic readers of the *Fortnightly*. It is mere passionate rhetoric, without the semblance of an argument. This is to be regretted, for, without pledging ourselves to Mr. Harrison's view of the matter, it was certainly in his power to have made out a plausible case. Professor Cairnes's discussion of the comparative advantages of a voluntary and a recruited army deserves careful attention; and there is much valuable matter, critical and otherwise, in Mr. Lytton's notice of the dramatic critiques of a German visitor to England a hundred years since. A sketch of Quinet is so interesting that it is a pity it should be no more than a sketch. There is little but melody and vague pathos in Mr. Morris's poem "The Dark Wood."

Mr. Greg, in the *Contemporary Review*, writes on the same subject as Professor Cairnes. He deserves thanks and credit for the clearness with which he has shown that there is no other obstacle to our obtaining as many recruits as we require than our unwillingness to pay for them. Mr. Torrens's paper on the London School Board is remarkable as foreshadowing a probable conflict between the local organisations and the central authority at Whitehall. Mr. George Potter's article on co-operation is a fine example of ardent feeling combined with sober, practical sense; and the metaphysical contributions of Mr. W. Smith and Archbishop Manning maintain the character of this review as an organ of speculative thought. Two biographical notices of the late excellent and energetic Dean of Canterbury will be read with much interest.

Saint Paul's is chiefly remarkable for the commencement of Mrs. Craik's new novel, "Hannah"—a homely and thoughtful tale, distinguished by pathos and the writer's usual elegance of style. Mr. Haweis's exposition of Mr. Sullivan's setting of Mr. Tennyson's songs is too strongly marked by special pleading on behalf of both author and composer.

Perhaps the most interesting paper in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is Mr. R. H. Horne's reminiscence of the amateur performances directed by Mr. Dickens in aid of the now defunct "Guild of Literature and Art." There is, however, a great deal of readable matter, including a capital paper on Charles Lamb's habits of literary composition, and a sketch

of the late Mr. Thornton, the millionaire. "Malvina" is as amusing as ever, and fuller of incident than usual. *Temple Bar*, *Tinsley*, *Belgravia*, and the *Dublin University*, all produce fair numbers, the staple of each being stories of a more or less sensational class. An able paper on the "woman's question" is the most noticeable feature of *London Society*. In *Good Words*, besides Miss Betham Edwards's excellent novel, we have to note a masterly paper on coral, by Professor Huxley; and one on German mines and miners, by Dr. Angus Smith. We have also to acknowledge the *Monthly Packet*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Aunt Judy*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Quiver*, *English Society*, *Golden Hours*, the *Floral World*, and the *Microscopical Magazine*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS.

Professor Odling, in his fourth lecture on Davy's Discoveries in Chemistry, delivered on Thursday week, resumed his experimental illustrations of the properties of the gases produced by the action of nitric acid upon metals according to circumstances:—1, Nitric oxide, which evolves ruddy fumes when mixed with air, and extinguishes flame; 2, nitrous oxide, which is unaffected by admixture with air, and supports combustion; and, 3, nitrogen, the inert constituent of atmospheric air, and a non-supporter of combustion. After exhibiting the non-explosibility of nitric oxide, and the explosibility of nitrous oxide, when combined with hydrogen, and the comparative indifference of the former gas to the action of a red heat which decomposed the latter, and giving several other illustrations of the opposite properties of the two gases, although composed of the same elements, the Professor, in order to account for the difference, referred to their chemical structure, stating that nitric oxide is composed of two proportions of elementary matter, while nitrous oxide is composed of three proportions, and that the more complex a gas is the greater is its instability—the inertness of the nitric oxide being due to the simplicity of its structure. The Professor next stated that complex gases are also more soluble in water than simple gases; it being proved that five volumes of water will absorb four volumes of nitrous oxide, but only the fourth part of a volume of nitric oxide. The complex gases are likewise more easily liquefied than those of a more simple structure. After explaining and illustrating the method adopted for the liquefaction of chlorine and other gases by Faraday, who also demonstrated that a gas is merely vapour heated beyond the boiling-point of the liquid producing it, Professor Odling exhibited a large cylinder of nitrous oxide gas liquefied by Mr. Orchard by means of a pressure of about forty atmospheres, and, with the help of that gentleman, performed a series of interesting experiments. When the liquid was exposed to the air, its immediate vaporisation produced a cold sufficient to freeze mercury and to reduce a portion of the liquid to 158 Fahrenheit degrees of frost. At rest, the liquid was found to be comparatively stable, but it boiled when touched with a piece of metal, and the ebullition was nearly explosive when water was dropped into it. The liquid was almost indifferent to ignited charcoal, though non-contact of the charcoal with it, due to the sudden formation of vapour. The heaviness of the gas was also demonstrated.

FALLACIES CONNECTED WITH SHIPS AND GUNS.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., at the evening meeting on Friday, the 10th inst., began his discourse by considering the question of the stability of a ship—a prominent subject since the loss of the *Captain*. He defined this stability as the result of the total weight of the ship acting downward through her centre of gravity, and her total buoyancy acting upwards through a centre situated at a short horizontal distance from it, this distance expressing the leverage with which either force acts about the other. The weight of the ship being the same, whatever be the inclination, this distance, viewed as the length of the lever, may be regarded as indicating the degree of righting force possessed by the ship. Mr. Reed gave the actual lengths of these levers for the *Captain* for all degrees of inclination at intervals of 7 deg. At 7 deg. the length was 4½ in.; at 21 deg., 10½ in. (the greatest); at 54½, nil. The length of the righting lever, the ship's "arm of safety," increased up to 21 deg., and then began to decrease, the sole cause being the lowness of the freeboard. While the ship had bulk to immerse on the depressed side the buoyancy increased and the lever lengthened; but when she had no more to immerse and was still further inclined by the wind, she sank lower, and re-immersed the opposite side. The buoyancy was thus transferred back to that side, the lever shortened, and the ship's power of resisting the wind disappeared. Referring to diagrams, Mr. Reed showed that in the *Monarch* the arm of safety is rather less than the *Captain's* at small angles of inclination, but goes on increasing, till at the angle of 54½ deg., when the *Captain's* leverage had disappeared altogether, the *Monarch* had nearly double the greatest amount which the *Captain* ever possessed. The two ships were remarkably alike in other respects. Mr. Reed next demonstrated the unfitness of a low-sided ship having her instability substantially corrected by ballast, although this might be done with a high-sided ship. Ballasting had not the effect upon the *Captain* that it has on the *Vanguard*. The nature of the dynamic stability of ships under canvas was next considered, and it was shown that, while the *Monarch* possesses enough dynamic stability to resist a squall of sufficient force, if continued, to hold her over to an angle of 20 deg. or more, and yet to have a large reserve of stability, the *Captain*, on the contrary, was without such a reserve, and would necessarily roll over. In conclusion, Mr. Reed briefly referred to certain fallacies respecting guns. He deprecated the recurrence to the practice of making guns of bronze and cast iron, since these materials are very inferior to steel in tensile strength, as had been proved by experiment. He said also that the Navy ought to be furnished with guns and projectiles of greater range and accuracy—qualities which had been considered immaterial in regard to ships, on account of their constant motion. The projectiles ought to be longer, and some of them flat-fronted, to pierce armour, and to strike below water.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., the president, was in the chair; and Lord Dufferin, Lord Henry Lennox, and many eminent naval officers, were among the audience.

ETHICS AND CULTURE.

The Rev. W. H. Channing gave his third lecture on the Laws of Human Life as Revealed in History on Saturday last. In his opening remarks he referred to the conflict now taking place in the moral elements of our age, manifested in the demand for extreme personal independence, in the intolerance of pauperism, in the earnest longing for a central and universal unity, in the endeavour to reconcile the highest degree of personal liberty with the deepest loyalty to order, and in efforts to combine the freest scientific inquiry with the deepest reverence for the mysteries of nature. There exists, he said, a desire for the creation of a real aristocracy, since there is no dull uniformity or level in mankind; no two persons are alike;

and it is the part of every man to find out his place and his duty, and do it. Man is a free sovereign person, yet a co-ordinate member of humanity. Mr. Channing then enunciated what he termed the fourth law of human life—the combination of beauty, truth, and goodness in individual and collective life; and he gave illustrations of man's destiny and duty as regarded by the Egyptians, Chinese, Hindoos, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Jews. Among other instances of great men who lost their opportunities for aiding in the moral and social development of their age, Mr. Channing especially referred to Alexander the Great and the Emperor Julian. In conclusion, he referred to the present wide-felt want of personal greatness, of social reverence, and of humane statesmanship; and he assigned the cause of the prevalent cynicism and unbelief to the dissatisfaction existing in many minds at the non-realisation of their ideal of a perfect human society. He disclaimed any intention to cause depression, and adverted to the new elements now at work in civilised nations, tending to the eradication of moral and political evils and to the promotion of social peace and happiness; and he specially referred to the blessings that may be expected to result from the increased influence of woman, never so great as at the present time.

Mr. Channing, on Monday last, gave the lecture which he was unable to give on Jan. 23, his subject being Culture. He began by commenting on the imperfect modes of modern training, more especially censuring the superficial cramming system of teaching what is called "the circle of the sciences," and the neglect of the culture of the exploring and investigating powers of the mind, and their practical and industrial application to social life, and the neglect also of physical training. He defined Man as an embodied form of Reason, and demonstrated his functions to be those of a discoverer, distributor, and combiner; and, among other illustrations, he alluded to the emotions which stirred him as he heard Father Secchi, at the British Association, demonstrate the way in which he measured different stars, and describe their distinguishing qualities—a great triumph of human culture. Mr. Channing then enunciated what he termed the second law of human life, the harmony of freedom and order, which he illustrated by referring to the ancient methods of symmetric development. He characterised culture in Egypt as aiming at the complete development of the mind by the aid of symbolism, aiming at making man correspond to the universe and the universe to man. In ancient China education was essentially ethical, the combination of duty and knowledge. The key-note of culture in India was the nurture of a deeply religious yet speculative spirit, as a means of deliverance from the dominance of evil; and in Persia, also, education was essentially religious and social. The object of culture in Greece was, by means of the highest degree of physical, moral, and intellectual training, to attain to the ideal of a man moulded after the ideal of a god—as embodied physically in the glorious statue of Jupiter Olympus made of ivory and gold by Pheidias, and, as expressed in the philosophic writings of Plato and Aristotle. In Rome, during its best ages, home education prevailed, and the youths were said to be educated at the bosoms of their mothers, the renowned Roman matrons. In reference to the present day, Mr. Channing asserted that the object of popular education ought to be the perfect cultivation of the powers which God had given for active work for the common benefit; and he referred to this culture, as set forth by the greatest poets of all ages, being essentially practical, political, social, and ethical. In neglecting it, in regard to the masses of our population, we are wronging ourselves and God, who designed the human faculties to be trained to the highest degree of symmetry, to his own glory and to the happiness of man.

THE PROCESS OF DIGESTION.

Professor M. Foster began his fifth lecture on the Nutrition of Animals, on Tuesday last, by commenting on the stomach's subjection to the nervous system, stating that it feels most acutely, although we do not feel through it, and that to its extreme sensibility is due the flow of the gastric juice from the cells being increased, diminished, or retarded, as well as the action of tonics and stimulants; and, also, that feature of high civilisation—indigestion. The nerves, however, to a certain extent, enable the stomach to adapt itself to the various circumstances arising from mismanagement in diet. The Professor then considered the food in its passage from the stomach through the valve termed the pylorus into the next digestive tract, where the action of the gastric juice, of an acid character, is arrested, and where the food is subjected to the action of the bile, the pancreatic juice, and the fluids secreted by the intestinal glands, all alkaline—all subject to the nervous system, and all excitable by acids. The bile is a golden-yellow fluid, composed of a mass of colouring matter (the properties of which are still unknown, but which was shown to pass through all the colours of the spectrum by the oxidising action of nitric acid) and of certain salts. The pancreatic juice has the property of forming an emulsion with fats, and also, by means of a ferment, of splitting them up into fatty acids and glycerine. When these acids are mixed with the alkali provided by the bile, a soap is formed, which, by its solubility, is able to enter into the blood by means of the lacteal vessels. Any starch, which has not been converted into sugar by the saliva of the mouth, is now converted into sugar; part of which, by means of ferments in the intestinal fluids, is transformed successively into lactic and butyric acids. Such parts of the proteids as were not digested in the stomach are now partly transformed into fat by the pancreatic juice, and partly into leucin, a compound of ammonia and fatty acid, resembling a substance existing in old cheese. Professor Foster illustrated his explanations by several chemical experiments.

Mr. W. Mattieu Williams, at the next Friday evening meeting, the 24th inst., will give a discourse on the scientific discoveries of Count Rumford.

A girl named Eley, aged thirteen, died at Leeds, on Tuesday, from hydrophobia, having been bitten in the hand by a dog a few weeks ago.

Mr. Alderman Leeman, Lord Mayor of York, who represented that city in the Liberal interest from 1865 to 1868, was on Monday elected for the constituency without opposition, in succession to Mr. J. P. Brown-Westhead, resigned.

At a general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh, yesterday week, Mr. J. M. Barclay, A.R.S.A., and Mr. G. Paul Chalmers, A.R.S.A., were elected Academicians, in room of the late Mr. D. O. Hill and Mr. James Giles.

The annual meeting of the National Bible Society of Scotland was held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Justice-Clark. The report submitted showed a considerable increase both in the income of the society and in the circulation of the Scriptures.

Further correspondence which has passed between her Majesty's Government and European Powers with respect to the war between France and Germany, being a continuation of that laid before Parliament in July last, has been published. These despatches describe the steps taken by the British Government for the restoration of peace. In a communication dated Jan. 9, addressed to Mr. Odo Russell, Earl Granville gives the substance of a conversation he had had with Count Bernstorff on the subject of intervention. His Lordship said the Provisional Government had made various appeals to her Majesty's Ministers, but the invariable answer had been that they could not interfere unless their mediation or advice was acceptable to both parties, and likely to be effective. He also pointed out that, assuming the war to be continued, if France became totally disorganised, "a curse to herself and Europe, incapable of paying an indemnity, and Germany had no resource but to occupy vast territories filled with unwilling inhabitants, she would be blamed for having rejected, not the intervention of the neutral Powers, but offices of a character which had so often led to satisfactory results in international disputes. In a later despatch, dated Jan. 20, Earl Granville justifies the course pursued by her Majesty's Government in refusing official recognition of the Government of National Defence. Their reason was such that a recognition would seem to prejudge the ultimate decision of the French nation, and appear like an intimation on the part of England that she would view with special favour one particular form of government.—Another batch of official papers published relates to the Conference on the Treaty Question, and comprises 200 despatches.



A WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIER RETURNED HOME



WRECK OF THE SCREW-STEAMER BORNEO ON THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.



NEW WARS AND OLD WARRIORS: A SKETCH IN CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Eversley has been appointed Chairman of Committees during the illness of Lord Redesdale.

Lord Granville, in reply to questions from the Duke of Richmond and Lord Westbury, yesterday week, said the Government hoped shortly to be able to introduce a bill relating to the bankruptcy of Peers. It was not proposed to interfere with the liability of members of the Upper House to be dealt with under the bankruptcy laws, but rather to correct the anomaly by which bankrupt members of the House of Commons were declared to be ineligible to sit and vote, while Peers in a similar position suffered no abatement of their Parliamentary privileges.

An address to the Crown, assuring her Majesty that the House will concur in any measure passed by the House of Commons for the making a provision for Princess Louise on her approaching marriage, was moved, on Monday, by Earl Granville, and seconded by the Duke of Richmond, who expressed a hope that their Lordships would be unanimous on the subject. This hope was fulfilled, for no one opposed the address; but Lord Oranmore expressed a hope that her Majesty will appear more in public in future.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on Monday, obtained the re-appointment of the Select Committee appointed last Session to inquire into the best mode of providing proper safeguards for the maintenance of religious instruction and worship in the Universities in any measure that may be passed enabling persons not now eligible to hold office therein. He said he thought the Committee might make their report before Easter which would be in time for the University Tests Bill.

A debate on the subject of the Treaty of 1856 was raised, on Tuesday, by Lord Cairns, who drew attention to and commented with considerable severity on the language of Mr. Gladstone in reference to the neutrality of the Black Sea, insisting that that language was equivalent to an imputation on Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston that they had carried on the war in the Crimea after the negotiations at Vienna in order to attain a point which they considered of little importance. The Earl of Granville replied that the subject had been forced upon Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Disraeli—that no doubt Lord Clarendon thought the neutralisation of the Black Sea was of considerable importance at the time; but since then circumstances had changed, and Turkey now possessed one of the most powerful fleets in Europe, whereas at that time it was without one. The Marquis of Salisbury contended that it was the duty of Ministers to maintain the unity of the country's foreign policy, and a patriotic Minister would not allow his private feelings to stand in the way of his doing so.

The Duke of Somerset moved, on Thursday, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the Board of Admiralty, with reference to the recent changes in the constitution of the Board and the practical working of that department. A discussion thereupon ensued, which resulted in the motion being agreed to.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An attempt of Mr. Baillie Cochrane and some others to get up a foreign debate, yesterday week, received no encouragement from the rest of the House. Mr. B. Cochrane, Sir L. Palk, and Mr. McCullagh-Torrens were for a more decided foreign policy on the part of England. Mr. Rylands pointed out that hitherto what was called a spirited policy had cost us a great deal, and done us more harm than good. To set up effectually as arbiter of European affairs demanded both omniscience and omnipotence, and neither were attributes of our Government. The only result of the brief debate was to draw from Mr. Bruce an explanation that in his remarks at Glasgow he had no intention of exulting over France—a country to which we were bound by so many ties. He added that the Government could not, of course, explain their policy until they knew what was to be the result of the armistice and the French elections.

Mr. Baxter gave some interesting information at the same sitting as to the supplies dispatched by the English Government to Paris:—"Our stock of provisions at present in the victualling-yards is so large that 2500 tons, amounting in value to nearly £50,000, can be spared for Paris without the slightest inconvenience to the naval service. In anticipation of such a demand probably being made, we had set aside large quantities of flour, biscuit, salt pork, salt beef, preserved beef, soup, essence of beef, and boiled mutton in readiness for shipment at a moment's notice; and the vessels to convey the stores were also in waiting. Immediately on the receipt of the communication from the Foreign Office, telegraphic orders were sent to the various ports to begin to load the ships at daylight on Thursday. The Pelter left Portsmouth, the Buffalo Deptford, and the Helicon Devonport in the afternoon, all for Dieppe. The Tamar sailed from Devonport and the Buzzard from Deptford on Friday, both for Havre; and the Valorous and Lord Pamure, for the same port, were to leave on Saturday. It will be a consolation to those who fancy that our stores are in such a lamentable condition to learn that, if necessary, we could afford at least 1000 tons more."

Mr. Gladstone obtained leave, yesterday week, to introduce the University Tests Bill. The measure, he stated, was the same as last year, and it was impossible to say anything new about it. It had been said that, as the House of Lords had rejected this bill, another should be prepared of a much more drastic character; but the Government would fain hope that the Lords' decision last year was not final, and that they might be disposed to reconsider it. At any rate, they felt bound to give them another opportunity. Mr. Hardy assented to the introduction of the bill, though his objections to it were as strong as ever. On Thursday the bill was read the second time.

Mr. Ayrton states that the new plan for the law courts will be ready in July, and that the foundations will be completed by Feb. 1 next. The cost of the building will not exceed the original estimate, £750,000.

The House having gone into Committee, on Monday, the Queen's message relative to Princess Louise's marriage was read, and Mr. Gladstone rose to move a resolution granting an annuity of £6000 to her Royal Highness, which, he explained, would be supplemented in Committee of Supply by the grant of a dowry of £30,000. He combated the objections which might be raised to it. In marrying her daughter to a subject the Queen had not proceeded without the advice of her responsible Ministers, and she had acted in accordance with the womanly and motherly character which had always led her to choose for her daughters husbands on whose principles she could rely. The practice, too, was not a new one in our history; and it was quite agreeable to the usages and social spirit of the country. The provision was not immoderate, compared with analogous grants to the daughters of George III., for instance. Replying to the suggestion that the Crown ought to save out of its income for these purposes, he pointed out

that, though the Queen's income was large, its application was to a great extent predetermined, and that during the whole of the present reign its economical management had been an example to every household in the country. The Civil List, he argued, when settled at the commencement of the reign, did not contemplate provisions of this nature, nor would it be convenient that it should. He pointed out that, though the Crown lands now produced an income only about equal to the Civil List, if they were managed in the same manner as a private estate they would put the Sovereign in possession of the largest income in the country. What, for instance, if Hyde Park and the other metropolitan parks were cut up into building plots? But Mr. Gladstone put the proposition on higher grounds, dilating on the political importance of supporting the dignity of the Crown in a becoming manner, on the value of a stable dynasty, and on the unwisdom of entering into too minute pecuniary calculations on such an occasion. The motion was seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and was carried by acclamation. On Tuesday the bill was read the first time; and on Thursday the vote was carried by 350 against 1.

Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, in a highly complimentary speech, moved, and Colonel Wilson-Patten seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir D. le Marchant on his resignation of the office of Chief Clerk of the House, which he had filled twenty years. His successor, Sir Erskine May, comes to the post with a large reputation. Mr. Reginald Palgrave, the second clerk, is also well known as an accomplished Parliamentary jurist.

Mr. Bruce, in asking, on Tuesday, for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to trades' unions, reviewed previous legislation on the subject of the relations between employers and employed, and stated that his bill proposed to repeal, with certain exceptions, the existing law with reference to conspiracies, and to relieve trades' unions of all legal disabilities, with such exceptions as were mentioned in the bill. The question of threats and intimidation would also be dealt with. After several members had spoken in favour of the measure, leave was given to introduce it.

Mr. Forster, in answer to a question, explained that the Government had no authority under the Education Act to give powers to enforce attendance at schools to any other authority in districts where there were no school boards.

A new writ has been ordered for the election of a member for Norwich, in the room of Mr. Tillett, unseated on petition.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, and after a short discussion, a Committee has been ordered to consider the manner of transacting public business in the House; and another to inquire into the operation of the Vaccination Act.

The motion, on Wednesday, for the second reading of Mr. Thomas Chambers's bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister gave rise to a short debate. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson moved the rejection of the measure; while Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Monk, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Hinde Palmer, and Mr. Denman spoke in its favour. It was carried by 125 to 84.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply on Thursday, Mr. Cardwell rose to explain the provisions of the measure for the reorganisation of the Army. He referred to the importance of the question and the deep interest which it had necessarily excited, owing to the recent events on the Continent. The object which the Government had in view was to unite into one harmonious whole all the different forces which at present existed—the regular army, the militia, the reserves, and the volunteers—and to ask the opinion and the assent of the House to a broad and comprehensive measure at a time when there was no danger to be apprehended, and, at the same time, to provide that their plan should be elastic and expansive, whenever the circumstances of the country should require it. In considering this plan, they must bear in mind the peculiar circumstances of this country, and the necessity that the system of national defence must harmonise with the constitutional institutions of the country. The total estimate for the Army during the present year would be £15,851,300, being an increase of £2,886,700 over the Estimates of last year. Before proceeding to explain the causes and objects of this increase, he stated that during the last two years no corps except colonial ones—such as the Canadian and two West India regiments—had been disbanded, and that was in pursuance of policy that had been sanctioned by the House, and by no one more strongly than the Secretary for the Colonies in the late Government. He wished also to compare the force at home when he came into office with what it was in last July. In December, 1868, the regular force at home was 85,000 men, making, with the Army Reserve, 92,000; whilst in July last there were 81,376 regular forces, which, together with 5000 on their way home from the colonies and the reserve, gave a total of 106,000. He contended that, in the interest of the taxpayers, they must always have in this country reduced battalions as cadres capable of immediate expansion when necessary. In July last an additional force of 20,000 men was voted, and in order to dispel the reports that had been circulated with respect to the difficulty of raising these men, he begged to point out that the rate of recruiting last year was higher than during the Crimean War or the Indian Mutiny, which latter was the highest rate ever known up to that time; and this, too, without any bounty. The bill which was passed last Session, although the number raised under it was small, had not yet had a fair trial, and would not until the ranks of the Army were filled, which was now nearly the case. One of the objects of the measure which he was about to propose would be to give greater elasticity to the system of short service established by the Act of last year. With respect to the militia, it was calculated the full force ought to be 139,000 officers and men, but this was more than they had ever been able to raise. The total forces of the country at the present time were 135,000 regulars, 139,000 militia, 14,000 yeomanry, 9000 first army reserve, 30,000 pensioners, and 170,000 volunteers, making a total force of 497,718 men. They had already taken measures to raise the artillery to a force of 336 guns, or sufficient for a force of 120,000 men. After long and due consideration her Majesty's Government were not prepared to recommend the adoption of a system of compulsory service either for the army or militia, except in the most severe and last necessity. He then proceeded to discuss the question of purchase, and pointed out that, as it was most desirable to unite all the forces into one harmonious whole, it would be impossible for the officers under the system of purchase to interchange in free circulation with those of the corps not under that system. The opinion of the Army at large was in favour of it, and, on the whole, it could not be said to have worked altogether without success. Several Governments had, he believed, considered the question; but so far none had ever felt itself to be in a position to alter, much less to abolish, the system. There was an additional difficulty of the excess beyond the regulation prices, in favour of the recognition of which, although in the face of Acts of Parliament, a Royal Commission of the highest possible authority had reported in the strongest terms. They must also bear in mind that, unless they decided

the question of the abolition or non-abolition of purchase, they would find that they could not stir a single step; therefore a scale had been framed by most able authorities, which would be laid before the House, and, he believed, would be found to do justice to every possible case. He then pointed out that, in order to provide for a supply of educated and skilled officers, it would be desirable that the admission to the military colleges should be open to competition, and that facilities should be afforded for officers who had served in the militia entering the regular army; and also that under this system any promotion out of the ordinary course of seniority, from and including the rank of Major-General, should take place on the recommendation of the officers holding high commands, but with the approval and sanction of the Secretary of State for War. He now came to the connection of the regular and the auxiliary forces. In the first place, it would be proposed that there should be a fixed and permanent staff for them, and that the appointments in the militia and the volunteers should be transferred from the Lord Lieutenants of the counties to the War Office, so that the whole three forces should be directly brought under one authority, and in order to give a greater local interest and connection to them. He pointed out that it was desirable to retain the local connection between the counties and certain regiments. For this purpose facilities would be afforded in the recruiting departments; and also for the militia and the regiments connected with the same counties. With respect to the volunteer force, a much more careful organisation was required, more especially as regarded the efficiency of the officers, for whom additional schools of instruction and other facilities would be afforded. The great object of the Government was that the volunteers, whose patriotism and spirit of self-sacrifice could not be appreciated too highly, should be efficient in quality, rather than large in numbers; and that all volunteers, either individuals who were not efficient, or corps which were not likely to be serviceable as defenders of their country, should be struck off the roll. At the same time, more frequent opportunities ought to be given, and would be provided, for the training of the volunteers with the regular forces; and during that time it was desirable that they should be under military discipline. He then proceeded to sum up the objects and results of the scheme, which was, first, to provide that all the various forces, both regular, auxiliary, and reserve, should be under one command; that each service, as far as possible, in organisation, equipment, discipline, and training should be harmonious; secondly, to secure that there should be an adequate strength of the scientific corps—artillery and cavalry; other arms which required longer training to make perfect, should be ready for every possible emergency; and that the other forces should be maintained on an economical footing, but on such a plan as would permit of their easy and immediate expansion, together with a reserve to fall back upon in case of need; and, thirdly, to secure that there should be an adequate supply of able, efficient and well-trained officers for all the services alike, together with a well appointed and working service of transport and supply. The total of the forces provided by the present estimates was 431,000, and it would be the object of the Government to fill up the reserves as rapidly as possible, and with that view to extend the system of short services. The vote for the number of men was then formally proposed, but, after a few words from Sir J. Pakington, was withdrawn, and progress reported.

The Juries Act (1870) Amendment Bill was read the second time.

By the death, last Saturday, of Mr. John Greenwood, Q.C., the solicitorship of the Treasury has become vacant.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Knight Storks was, on Wednesday, elected member for the city of Ripon, in the room of Captain Lord John Hay.

From April 1 to Feb. 11 the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £57,338,598, as compared with £63,112,423 in the corresponding period of the previous twelve months. The expenditure has been £59,430,957. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last exceeded £4,000,000.

The Court of Exchequer Chamber decided, yesterday week, that it is negligence on the part of a railway company if they so construct their line that any considerable space is left between the carriages and the edge of the platform. In a case wherein the plaintiff recovered £1500 they ordered the verdict of the jury to stand.

A charge of libel preferred against Mr. E. W. Pugin, Mrs. Jane Welby Pugin, his stepmother, and Mr. Whelan, a clerk in his employ, by Mr. Hodgson, the postmaster of Ramsgate, and Miss Hale, his niece, came again before the Ramsgate magistrates on Saturday last. Mr. Pugin's counsel withdrew, on his client's behalf, all imputations on the character of Mr. Hodgson and his niece, and stated that all the matters in dispute between the parties had been referred to arbitration. The summonses were therefore dismissed.

"S. W. Y." has paid a third £1000 into the Alliance Bank for the exhausted funds of the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road; the committee of the Houseless Poor Asylum, Banner-street, Whitecross-street, have received £1000 from an anonymous donor, "D.V."; and the North London or University College Hospital, has received a cheque for £1000 from "G. W. S.," being the second contribution of a like amount from this unknown benefactor.

Public meetings on the subject of science and art education in the west of England have recently been held at Plympton, Dartmouth, Okehampton, Exeter, and Budleigh Salterton. The Albert Museum at Exeter, with its science and art classes, museum, and free library, has done much towards attracting attention to the value of scientific knowledge. The Plympton Grammar School, which has just been revived under a new scheme, will introduce the teaching of chemistry and drawing as a regular part of the school work.

Lord Justice James, while sitting as Vice-Chancellor, made an order for winding-up the Bank of London and National Provincial Assurance Company, one of the many undertakings which had been amalgamated with the Albert. An appeal against this decision was, on Monday, made to the Lord Chancellor, and it was submitted that the company, not having been registered, did not fall within the meaning of the winding-up Acts. The Lord Chancellor held a contrary opinion, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

At the London School Board meeting, on Wednesday, Professor Huxley obtained a committee to consider the scheme of education to be adopted in the public elementary schools conducted under the supervision of the board. In sketching what he considered the questions to be discussed by the committee, he said the great bulk of the schools would, no doubt, be of the ordinary elementary class; but there must, besides, be preparatory and supplementary schools. By the former he meant infant schools, and by the latter ragged and night schools. The subjects to be taught should include rudimentary drawing and music, also the first principles of natural philosophy, or the relations between man and the universe.

NEW BOOKS.

The third and fourth volumes of *Her Majesty's Tower* (Hurst and Blackett) have now brought Mr. Hepworth Dixon's work to a conclusion. Their interest is scarcely equal to that of the two first volumes, one of which presented, with a captivating freshness, many romantic or tragical stories of the Plantagenet and Tudor reigns, while the second gave us a very complete relation of the Gunpowder Plot and of the various side-plots, ante-plots, after-plots or counter-plots, which preceded or shortly followed the accession of James I. Much of the third volume is taken up with the detestable private and domestic intrigues of that scandalous Court, in which the favourite Carr was succeeded by the favourite Villiers, and the crimes of their respective friends and kinsfolk, outraging all decency and morality as well as the laws of England, were connived at by the worthless King. It is beyond even the literary skill of Mr. Hepworth Dixon to render these subjects otherwise than disgusting, and his sensational treatment of their villainess has not a good effect. The equivocal foreign relations of the kingdom, especially with regard to Spain, which was regarded by the English nation as an enemy, while the English Government was in Spanish pay, form a less unworthy subject of historical discussion. Mr. Dixon's account of the bold sea-rovers from Devonshire and Cornwall, valiant followers of Sir Francis Drake and other Elizabethan fighting sailors, who persisted without legal warrant in spoiling the Mediterranean and American trade of our great maritime rival, is full of energy and spirit. The life and death of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, his intimacy both with King James and Prince Charles, and the extravagant freak of his running off with the Prince, in disguise under common names, to see the promised bride in Spain, are narrated in an entertaining manner. Darker shadows fall over the reign of Charles I. with the commencement of the great struggle between Court and Parliament. It seems to us that Mr. Dixon has not dealt fairly and properly with the characters of those engaged in this conflict, except Sir John Eliot, whose biography, a noble tale, has been well supplied by Mr. Forster. For instance, we take it that Archbishop Laud, with all his faults of bigotry and cruelty, was probably a better man than the Earl of Strafford; and, if the historian be justified in expending his sympathetic language upon the fate of that shameless apostate from the cause of liberty, who sold himself to be the hardest instrument of tyranny, there is no justification for the tone of unfeeling cynicism in which he describes the execution of poor old Laud. Another prelate of these times, the servile and intriguing Williams, is constantly mentioned here by a gross and offensive nickname, which only proves Mr. Dixon's bad taste. When we come to the reign of Charles II., with a second Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, as the new lord of misrule, playing his fantastic pranks in the profligate Court, we find among the Tower prisoners some very interesting characters; James Harrington, author of that philosophical and political romance, "Oceana;" William Penn, the brave young Quaker, whom Mr. Dixon has vindicated on a former occasion; Algernon Sydney, patriot, philosopher, and martyr of freedom; Lord Russell, his companion in suffering for the same good cause. The foolish and unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, beheaded on Tower Hill for the rash rebellion against his uncle, King James II., and the infamous lawyer Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice and Lord High Chancellor, seeking refuge in the Tower from a furious mob, and dying there in his drunken despair, are figures well drawn by this author, but already familiar to the general eye. We are next introduced to the Jacobite plotters against the House of Hanover, Bishop Atterbury, and the Scottish Lords taken in the rebellion of 1715. The escape of the Earl of Nithsdale from the Tower, by the admirable courage, ingenuity, and perseverance of his affectionate wife, in a manner resembling that of Madame de Lavallette's rescue of her husband from the Conciergerie at Paris in 1815, is related in Mr. Dixon's most graphic and animated style. He passes with briefer notice the case of the Jacobite leaders of 1745, Lords Kilmarnock, Lovat, and Balmerino, the last beheaded from the Tower. The remaining chapters of his book contain a sufficient account of the imprisonment of Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and other Reformers, charged with carrying on a treasonable correspondence, after the French Revolution of 1793; the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, M.P. for Westminster, and father of Miss Burdett Coutts, in 1810, under a warrant by the Speaker of the House of Commons; and the atrocious conspiracy in Cato-street, Edgware-road, in 1820, to murder the Duke of Wellington and the Cabinet Ministers, for which Thistlewood and his accomplices were sent to the Tower, and afterwards hanged. We have not spared to point out a few serious faults, which offend our taste and feelings, in Mr. Hepworth Dixon's book. On the other hand, we cannot withhold the praise due to his vivacious portraiture of historical figures, more particularly the subordinate persons accessory to the main action; his masterly powers of narrative and description; his skill in the combination of incidents and minor circumstances; and the force and graceful ease of his style. By these merits of literary execution he will keep his hold upon a multitude of readers.

The English translation, by the late Mr. B. B. Woodward, of *The Earth; a Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe* (published by Chapman and Hall), is a book of considerable value. Its author, M. Elisee Reclus, has a high reputation among scientific men in France; and the present work, the result of fifteen years' study and travel, seems framed rather for methodical instruction than to provide a popular treat of entertaining descriptions, like some other French books, dealing with physical phenomena and the "wonders" of nature, which have recently been translated for English readers. It gives a precise account of the geological constitution of the earth; its position in space, with reference to the solar system and the sidereal orbs and constellations; the revolutions of the earth, around its own axis and around its sun; the geographical distribution of land and water on this globe; the continents and the oceans, with their peninsulas and gulfs; plains and mountains; glaciers, springs, lakes, and rivers; subterranean forces and motions, earthquakes and volcanoes; upheavals and depressions of the surface. The first part contemplates the earth as a planet, astronomy and geology being here applied; the second views the external conformation of land in all its features and shapes; the third treats of the circulation of water; and the fourth investigates the action of forces beneath. The whole is divided into eighty-six chapters, discussing separately each particular class of objects. The two volumes are furnished with twenty-four coloured illustrations and coloured maps, and with more than two hundred smaller maps, besides a large number of engravings. The task of editing the work since the lamented death of the translator has devolved upon Mr. Henry Woodward, of the British Museum, and has been diligently and correctly performed.

We have to acknowledge the following, some of which claim a more particular notice:—"Tales of Old Japan," by A. B. Mitford, second Secretary to the British Legation in Japan; with illustrations, drawn and engraved on wood by

Japanese artists, two volumes (Macmillan and Co.). "At Home in Paris, at Peace and in War," by W. Blanchard Jerrold, two vols. (W. H. Allen and Co.). "Two Months in Palestine," by the author of "Two Months in Spain," and "The Merchant's Holiday" (Nisbet and Co.). "Episodes in an Obscure Life," three vols. (Strahan and Co.). "History of the British Army," by J. H. Stocqueler (E. Stanford). "Hand-book for Young Painters," by C. R. Leslie, R.A., second edition (Murray). "Jasmine Leigh," by C. C. Fraser Tytler (Strahan). "Journal of the Lady Beatrice Graham, Sister of the Marquis of Montrose," by Miss Yonge (Bell and Daldy). "How It Came to Pass; or, Seed-Time and Harvest," by Mrs. George Skelton (W. H. Allen). "Miscellaneous Writings of De Quincey," vol. 16, containing "Suspensio de Profundis," Notes of a Late Opium-Eater, and other Essays (Adam and Charles Black). "Truth and Trust: Lessons of the War," being four Advent Sermons by the late Dean Alford (Hodder and Stoughton). "The Companions of St. Paul," by Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester (Strahan and Co.). "Half-Hours in the Temple Church," Sermons by the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Master of the Temple (Strahan). "The Schools for the People" (statistical), by George O. Bartley (Bell and Daldy). "Trade Unions Abroad," a Report on the Amsterdam Industrial Exhibition, by the Hon. T. J. Hovell-Thurlow (Harrison, Pall-mall). "The Book of Preserves" (scientific cookery), by Jules Gouffé, translated by Alphonse Gouffé (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston). "The Half-Crown Atlas of British History," by Keith Johnston, LL.D., Geographer to the Queen (W. and A. K. Johnston). "The Student's Atlas," containing thirty-two maps of modern geography and six of ancient and historical geography; by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. (W. Collins, Son, and Co.). "Black's General Atlas of the World," a new and revised edition, with the latest discoveries, new boundaries, and changes (A. and C. Black). "Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy" (illustrated), personally revised by the nobility; "Debrett's Baronetage, with Knightage" (illustrated), under immediate personal revision; "Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench" (Dean and Son). "Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1871" (Whitaker and Co.). "The Educational Calendar and Scholastic Year-Book," "The Statesman's Year-Book," a statistical account of all civilised States, by F. Martin (Macmillan). "The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art," by John Timbs (Lockwood and Co.).

THE FARM.

The continued cold and wet have still further put off the backward farming operations, and it is almost impossible to work the strong clay lands, which are very wet with the recent snows. Dry, fine, sunshiny weather would do an immense amount of good in nearly every part of the country. The frosts have, however, been beneficial in enabling a large quantity of manure to be carted on to the grass lands for meadow, and occasionally chalking or marling has been done; indeed, the exhaustion that most of the pasture-lands have suffered is so great that they will require plenty of manure and a genial time before the grass, which is very short, gets a face again. On the wolds all the force has been employed to plough the turnip land for spring corn. Sheep, as a rule, have not wintered well. In-lambing ewes have had to be fed chiefly on chaff and a little cut hay and straw. Very few turnips could be given, as they have rotted a great deal with the wet and frost, especially on the high land. The wheat trade, contrary to the expectations of many, has not risen, but flour has gone up. This is accounted for by the demand for France, where the committee of the Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund are making arrangements for the distribution of seed in the department of Somme. Mr. C. Sartoris, of Charlbury, is at Amiens organising relief committees, and 1200 bags of nursery wheat have been sent to Major-General Eyre, at Boulogne. In the neighbourhood of Metz the distribution of the seed corn is being made through the agency of the War Victims' Fund.

The Farmers' Club was both well and largely attended at the opening meeting for this season. The subject for discussion—"English Cheese Factories"—was introduced by Mr. J. Coleman, of Quarndon, Derby, who read a very excellent paper on the subject; and the debate which afterwards ensued was strongly in favour of the system. Mr. Jenkins also recently gave a discourse on the same subject before the Society of Arts; and the success that has attended not alone the Cheddar system—which first gave the idea for the factories—but private enterprise, as well as the two Derbyshire factories, seem to indicate that the factories will be further pushed. For years past the cheap and tolerably good cheese that has been imported from America has competed strongly against the home-made article, and now that the cloth is removed, it is somewhat difficult to detect a very good American sample from an English cheese. The great obstacle hitherto has been the flavour, which the factory system has as yet not been able to produce to so fine a degree as the dairy farmer. It is, however, becoming more popular, as Mr. Chandos Pole Gell (who recently presided at a dinner given, with a piece of plate, to Mr. W. Cox for his endeavours to promote the interest of the Derbyshire dairy farmers) said "he had often asked how the women liked it? And his reply was, At first they grumbled sorely, but now they're fine and pleased."

At the meeting of the Midland Club the Rev. A. G. Brooke, of Shrawardine, read a paper on the breeding and management of poultry, in which he urged the value of the brahmas as a useful and remunerative breed for hardiness, fast growing, and certain winter layers.

The uniformity of weights and measures was discussed at the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture last week. The facilities that there are nowadays for the purchase and transport of farm produce and stock from one part of the kingdom to the other almost compel one uniform system; for instance, the stone means 8 lbs. weight in the south and 14 lbs. in the north; and how few in the south know the meaning of a bolet! It is proposed that all agricultural produce, except liquids, should be sold by weight only, and the principles of the metric system be introduced into public elementary schools. Local taxation, fire insurance, the malt tax, and roads and highways were the other subjects of discussion.

Eighty names are to be added to the present list of pensioners on the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. This will make a total of 273, at an annual expenditure of nearly £5500. The annual dinner is fixed for May 31.

The session of the Cirencester College opened on Wednesday last. This institution seems to become more popular every year; all the rooms in the college are full, and there are many out-students. We regret, however, to hear that the severe indisposition of Mr. Wrightson, Professor of Agriculture, has necessitated the temporary engagement of other masters, and a lecture "On the Advantages Nationally of compensating Tenants for Unexhausted Improvements," which he was to have delivered at the Hexham Farmers' Club, Northumberland, has had to be postponed.

As the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland hold their meeting in Dublin this year, the Royal Dublin Society

announce that they will not hold a horse and sheep show, but call the attention of breeders and exhibitors to the winter show of fat stock. A kind of rivalry has prevailed between these societies for some time past; and as they are coming into such close contact this year, surely it would be no bad time for them to shake hands and coalesce; and the combined funds, with public aid, might soon enable them to enlarge and complete their Agricultural Hall in Dublin.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeplechasing at Birmingham was not very grand; still, after the long vacation, sporting men of all classes are thankful for small mercies, and mustered in great force, congratulating themselves on having escaped the threatened reappearance of the frost. The principal race on Tuesday was won by Mr. Studd with the uncertain L.S.D., who, running kindly for once, and making no mistakes at his fences, defeated a field of ten very cleverly. He had far more weight in the Grand Annual, on the following day, for which only five started, and he did not go the course. The race lay entirely between Moose and Brick; and though the latter struggled with great gameness, he could not concede a stone to Mr. Brayley's horse, whose clever victory was very encouraging to the backers of Pearl Diver for the Grand National. Fan, for a wonder, did not refuse any of her fences, but could only run a bad third.

The great Waterloo meeting is now concluded, but we have to content ourselves with commenting on the first day's coursing, leaving a full account for next week. The first round for the cup was very disastrous to favourites, but not so much so as last year, when, among others, Master M'Grath and Bed of Stone were both beaten. Sea Cove, the winner in 1870, is evidently out of all form, for Newton, a complete outsider, beat her very easily. Then Commodore, who displayed little of his old speed, went down before Duke of York; and, to make matters worse, Fritz, whom many thought ought to have beaten Master M'Grath at the Lurgan meeting last autumn, was easily defeated by Master Robinson, a kennel companion of the Irish champion, to the horror of those who laid 5 to 2 on him. Premier made short work of Soprano, and the mysterious Countryman delighted his admirers by the style in which he led and beat My Stars. We had almost forgotten to mention that previous to this course Smuggler, the hope of Scotland, was put out by Spectre after one undecided. Master M'Grath did not show to very great advantage in his spin with Wharfinger, though his superior speed pulled him through. Chivalry has been lame till within a day or two of the meeting, and a heavy fall completely settled her chance; while Musical made a terrible example of Fandango. There was too much rushing and wildness in Pretender's trial with Charles XII., but a very long course exactly suited him, and he had plenty in hand at the finish. The luckless Bendimere, who, we understand, ran himself off his legs in a trial at home, actually had three undecideds with Bed of Stone before he was drawn, which must have destroyed her chance for the Cup, and his for the Plate. Old Cataclysm was much too fast for Michael, and Waywarden had no trouble with Macdonald.

Backers were more fortunate in the first ties, for most of the favourites passed the ordeal successfully. Countryman, however, was an exception, for Letter T had the pace of him and gave him a sound beating. Eyes of Fire was drawn after an unsatisfactory "no go" with Master M'Grath; and, after her three desperate courses, poor Bed of Stone had no chance with Fancy. The meeting of Pretender and Musical created great excitement, and the former, going much more steadily than in his first course, and, effecting a brilliant kill, won cleverly. Cataclysm and Waywarden were both successful in their respective courses. Our original fancy was for Bed of Stone; and now that she has been put out so unluckily, we do not see anything to beat Pretender.

HARES IN FEBRUARY.

Winter, with its inhospitable frost and snow, deprives us in our country walks of most of our pleasant companions. The merry party of little songsters that used to greet us with their cheery notes have many of them left and sought more genial climes. The twittering swallow that flitted before us in our woodland strolls is now coursing through African glades, and the nightingale is warbling its song amidst orange-groves. At times on these February days a slight rustle in the leafless hedge-rows betrays the presence of some half-frozen blackbird venting his spite on the lurking insects, or the robin, with impertinent familiarity, in irritable chirps questions our right to visit the deserted lanes.

If we deviate from the high road and take a ramble over the snow-clad fields we may meet with some fur-coated friends who, from the lack of wings, if not of desire, have been forced to brave our winter months. The rabbit bustles about through the gorse-covers, while the hare bounds along over the crisp snow. Hidden under the brambles, its coat of the colour of the brown underwood, no wonder we did not notice the timid hare. But she is at least cognisant of our presence. It is very amusing to watch the startled creature. First she gives a hurried tap with her fore paws on the ground, then, kicking up the snow in a fleecy cloud, is off as quick as thought. Scudding over the plain, she soon puts a safe distance between herself and her uninvited visitor; then she stops, and, stretching forward her tawny neck, erects her ears, eager to catch the sound of our unwelcome footsteps. Poor Puss! she may well be timid, for no animal of the game species has so many enemies. The votaries of sport in their relentless pursuit hunt her down with their hounds, or bring her bleeding to the ground with their leaden missiles. She has four-footed foes as well as biped—stoats and hedgehogs prey upon her tender young. The only wonder is that the hare escapes at all from her numerous adversaries, for she has only her swiftness of foot to rely upon as a protection from danger. Unlike her cousin, the chubby rabbit, she has no hospitable burrow where she may rear her progeny, or into which she may rush in time of need. When preserved in too great numbers the hare becomes a perfect pest to the farmer, nibbling off the young shoots from his growing wheat, and otherwise injuring his crops. We certainly deprecate the preservation of hares when they are reared only to be afterwards slaughtered by so-called sportsmen, who delight to boast of the hundreds they slay. We believe that, in moderate numbers, the hare is an ornament to any gentleman's estate; and we should regret to see the animal entirely exterminated from our fields.

Mr. W. B. Forwood was, on Wednesday, unanimously elected president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year; Mr. F. Prange being appointed senior vice-president, and Mr. B. Hall junior vice-president.

A vacancy has arisen in the representation of Stalybridge by the death of Mr. Sidebottom, the Conservative member for that borough. Stalybridge was enfranchised under the Reform Act, and Mr. Sidebottom was its first choice.



THE MONTHS: FEBRUARY.

G. B. Goddard

H. Harriet Sc.



THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.



THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.



MAJOR J. G. C. HAMILTON, M.P.



MR. S. MORLEY, M.P.

THE MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS IN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 11:—

In London the births of 2466 children—1257 boys and 1209 girls—were registered. The deaths registered were 1749. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2225 and the deaths 1466 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2448 births and 1613 deaths. Zymotic diseases caused 434 deaths, including 211 from smallpox, 9 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 13 from typhus, 14 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 16 from simple continued fever, and 17 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 384 deaths were referred last week against 330 and 359 in the two preceding weeks. The largest increase was shown in the fatal cases of whooping-cough and smallpox. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which, in the first five weeks of this year had averaged 151, rose to 211 last week, showing a further increase of 15 upon the previous week. Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned.

During the week 5323 births and 4158 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 30 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement were as follow:—London, 28 per 1000; Portsmouth, 17; Norwich, 24; Bristol, 21; Wolverhampton, 35; Birmingham, 24; Leicester, 23; Nottingham, 26; Liverpool, 45; Manchester, 32; Salford, 26; Bradford, 31; Leeds, 27; Sheffield, 26; Hull, 17; Sunderland, 25; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29. The deaths from smallpox in these seventeen towns, which had been 214 and 291 in the two preceding weeks, further increased to 303 last week, of which 211 occurred in London and 86 in Liverpool. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 33 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 39 per 1000, and in Dublin 32.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the result of the French elections augurs well for the restoration of peace, and the rumour that the terms to be imposed by the victors will not be so harsh as was anticipated, the Stock Markets during the week have been in an unsettled state, and the tendency of prices has been unfavourable. English Government Securities have been flat. Consols have been quoted at 91½ to 92 for delivery, and 91 15-16 to 92 1-16 for March; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½; Bank Stock, 244 to 246; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 10s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 109½ to 110½; and India Bonds, 22s. to 27s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities there has been but little inquiry, but prices have been unaltered.

Business in English Railway Stocks has been on a limited scale, and prices have given way in most instances. Indian Railway Stocks have been quiet, and Canadian Shares have been without change. The feature in the market for Foreign Shares has been the fall in Lombards—the quotation now being 14½ to 14½—caused by the circulation of rumours reflecting adversely on the dividend. Bristol and Exeter, 90 to 92; Caledonian, 87½ to 88; Great Eastern, 38½ to 39; Great Northern, 124½ to 125; Ditto A, 133 to 134; Great Western, 73½ to 74; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 134 to 135; Brighton, 42½ to 43; North-Western, 129½ to 129½; South-Western, 53½ to 54; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46 to 46½; Metropolitan, 64½ to 65; Midland, 126½ to 126½; North-Eastern, 143 to 147; South-Eastern, 73 to 73½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103 to 104; East Indian, 109 to 110; Grand Trunk of Canada, 124 to 125; Great Indian Peninsula, 105 to 106; Great Western of Canada, 158 to 159; Madras 103 to 104; Scinde, 101 to 102; Great Luxemburg, 102 to 102½; Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin), 43½ to 44; Recife and San Francisco, 15 to 15½.

The tone of the Market for Foreign Bonds has been dull, but no important alteration has been noticed in values. The principal decline has been in Turkish Argentine, 1868, 90½ to 91½; Brazilian, 1865, 93½ to 94½; Chilean, 1870, 90 to 91; Egyptian, 1868, 74½ to 75; French, 87½ to 88; Mexican, 14 to 14½; North German Confederation 2½ to 2½ prem.; Peruvian, 1865, 90½ to 91½; Portuguese, 1869, 31½ to 32½; Russian, 1882, 85½ to 86½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 91 to 93; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 68½ to 69; Ditto, 1870, 85½ to 86½; Turkish, 1865, 60 to 62; Ditto Five per Cents, 41½ to 42½; Ditto, 1869, 52½ to 53½; Spanish, 30½ to 30½; United States 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 91 to 91½; Ditto, 1885, 90½ to 90½.

For Bank Shares the demand has been only to a moderate extent. Agra A, 84 to 85; Alliance, 124 to 125; Anglo-Austrian, 6½ to 7½ prem.; Imperial Ottoman, 1½ to 1½ prem.; London and County, 50 to 51; London Joint-Stock, 37 to 38; London and Westminster, 62 to 63; and Union of London, 39 to 40.

Telegraph Shares have been in limited request. Anglo-American, 76 to 77; British Indian Extension, 74 to 75; British Indian Submarine, 74 to 75; Falmouths, 94 to 95; French Cables, 134 to 144.

In Miscellaneous Securities not much business has been doing. Credit Foncier of England, 3 to 3½; General Credit and Discount, 1 to 1½ prem.; Hooper's Telegraph Works, 1 to 1½ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 84 to 84½; Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works, 50½ to 51½; Telegraph Constructions, 24½ to 25½.

No change has been made in the Bank rate. Both at the Bank and in other quarters there has been a good demand for accommodation, and three-months' paper has not been taken under 2½ per cent.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate from 5 to 4½ per cent. The bullion arrivals during the week have not been extensive, but they have more than sufficed to meet the export inquiry; and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amount allotted has been—to Calcutta, £344,200; to Bombay, £50,000; and to Madras, £58,800. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10d. the rupee on all Presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 10½d. on Calcutta and Madras will receive 76 per cent, and on Bombay at that quotation in full.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company, on Thursday, the report was adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected. An animated discussion took place with reference to the accounts, which were not passed without considerable scrutiny. The dividends will be at the rate of 2½ per cent on the ordinary, 5 on the preference, 6 on the preferred ordinary, and 1 on the deferred ordinary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The grain market has ruled dull throughout the week, owing to the subsidence of the French demand, and prices of wheat have been with difficulty maintained. As we write, the tendency of the quotations is decidedly in favour of buyers. Barrel flour has given way in value, and sales have taken place at 2s. on board. Grinding barley, oats, and maize have changed hands, at a decline of 6d. to 1s., while beans and peas have been easier to buy.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 110; barley, 270; malt, 420; beans, 130 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 110; barley, 3400; oats, 670; maize, 2650; beans, 850 quarters; flour, 5410 sacks and 4570 barrels. **English Currencies.**—Red wheat, 46s. to 53s.; white ditto, 50s. to 55s. barley, 32s. to 42s.; malt, 53s. to 63s.; rye, 38s. to 44s.; oats, 25s. to 29s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 40s. to 47s.; per quarter; flour, 37s. to 50s. per 280 lb. **Seeds.**—There is no special feature to notice in the seed market. Clover is scarce, and commands full prices; but the transactions in all descriptions of agricultural seeds have been very limited.

Colonial Produce.—The sugar market has ruled quiet, throughout the week, and the tendency of prices has been downwards for both raw and refined goods. Moderate supplies of coffee have been offered at auction, which have sold steadily, at full quotations. Common teas are rather lower in value. In cocoa and rice there is no change to report.

Hay and Straw.—Fair average supplies of hay and clover were on sale at the market to-day. The trade ruled steady, and prices were maintained: Prime meadow hay, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime first-cut clover, 135s. to 147s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime second-cut clover, 125s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 105s. to 115s.; and straw, 30s. to 40s. per load.

Provisions.—Butter: Sales in Irish during the week have been trifling; but prices have been sustained. Canadian has ruled in favour of purchasers. Friesland, 150s. to 155s.; Zwoile, 136s. to 146s.; Kampen, 138s. to 146s.; Bosch, 108s. to 122s.; Kiel, 120s. to 160s.; Danish, 120s. to 155s.; American, 90s. to 124s. Cheese: Large sales have been effected for export to France at previous quotations. The home demand has been quiet. Edam, 66s. to 72s.; Gouda, 58s. to 63s.; Derby, 60s. to 64s.; American, 66s. to 76s. Bacon: The demand for Irish has not been adequate to the arrivals. Consequently, prices have given way 2s. per cwt. Hamburg and Danish, sizable and light weights, 58s. to 60s. landed. Hams: Irish 8lb. to 14lb. smoked, on the spot, have sold with activity for French requirement. Pale 15lb. to 18lb. have been purchased quietly. Lard: The inquiry for bladded and keg has continued inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled quiet, at stationary currencies. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Indigo.—The public sales have progressed briskly, and ordinary Bengals and Ondas show an advance of 3d. to 6d., Kurpah colour kinds of 6d., and ordinary and low kinds of 6d., over last sales.

Hops.—The market has ruled quiet throughout the week, but the quotations of choice Kent and Sussex hops have been well maintained. Supplies of foreign hops are limited.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been well attended, and the spring advance in the quotations, already noted, has been steadily supported. English wool has changed hands to a fair extent, on fully former terms.

Potatoes.—There have been plentiful supplies of potatoes on sale in the metropolitan markets, and the trade has ruled dull, at drooping currencies.

Oils.—Linsed, 31s.; English brown rape, 45s. to 45s. 6d.; refined, 47s. 6d.; foreign, 50s. Fish oils are unchanged in value.

Tallow.—The market has ruled dull, at 45s. for spot and March; and 46s. last four months.

Coals.—Hastings Hartley, 15s. 9d.; Holywell Main, 16s. 9d.; West Hartley, 15s. 9d.; Wallsend, 17s. 3d. to 19s. 9d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The cattle trade to-day presented a rather firmer appearance, although the business transacted was far from being extensive. Prices, however, were without much alteration from Monday last. There was a fair show of beasts on sale, the general condition of which was good. The demand, influenced by the steadiness prevalent in the dead-meat market, was slightly improved, and full prices were realised, the best Scots and crosses selling at 5s. 10d. per 8lb. With sheep the market was again only scantily supplied. Sales were effected more freely, but no decided enhancement was noticeable in values, the choicest Down and half-breds selling at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lb. Calves and pigs were unchanged in value.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Scots, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; quarter-old store pigs, 2s. to 2s. 6s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 860; sheep, 5440; calves, 35; pigs, 80. Foreign: Beasts, 60.

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Money. Provide against Accidents of all kinds by Insuring with
the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices,
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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL,
London, S.E.—Boarding-House Scholarships of the respective
value of £30, £25, &c., will be offered for Competition to Boys
entering at Easter. For full particulars apply to the Principal, at
the School.

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Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in
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style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or
private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as prac-
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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.
The People's Printing-Press for Authors, Amateurs, the
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TO-DAY,
NOSOTT'S ANNUAL SALE OF SOILED
STOCK, at greatly-reduced prices. Catalogues post-free.
Looking-glasses, Grandclothes, and Gilt and Silver Articles of every
description; Cabinet Upholstery Furniture 1000 Pieces best
Brussels, under the market prices; 1000 Pieces Parisian Paper-
hangings, half price. Nosott's Annual Sale will continue till the
20th proximo. Entrance to the 13 Show-rooms, 337, 8, 9, and 9A,
Oxford-street.

SPOONS AND FORKS.—SLACKS' SILVER-
ELECTRO PLATE, by Elkington's process, is equal in
appearance and wear to sterling silver. Table Spoons or Forks, 30s.
and 38s. per dozen; Dessert, 20s. and 30s.; Teaspoons, 12s. and 18s.
Catalogues free.—Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL
FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.H.H.
the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid.
It contains upwards of 350 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock of
Electro-Plate and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers,
Britannia Metal Dishes, Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Bedding and Bed-Hangings, Bed-Room Cabinet Furniture,
Dining-Room Furniture, Chimney and Pier-Glasses,
Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns, and Kettles,
Table Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
With List of Prices and Plans of the 30 large Show-Rooms, at 39,
Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6,
Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard. The cost of delivering goods
to the most distant parts of the United Kingdom by railway is
trifling. William S. Burton will always undertake delivery at a
small fixed rate.

DINING-TABLES, Sideboards, Dinner-
Wagons, &c.—The largest assortment of Dining and
Drawing Room FURNITURE in the United Kingdom to be seen,
ready for delivery, at FILMER and SON'S Show-Rooms and Gal-
leries, 31 and 33, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Plans taken
and estimates given free of charge. All articles are of the best
manufacture and marked in plain figures.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING
(carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other House. See
our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 designs, with prices
and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Plated
and Patent Enamelled Bed-room Suites, from 10 guineas complete, gratis
and post-free, from LEWIN CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Manu-
facturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS,
with the newest improvements. Chubbs' Street-Door Latches,
at moderate prices. Chubbs' Cash-Boxes, all sizes. Price-lists sent
free.—Chubb and Son, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

GAS HOT-WATER BATH, improved £13.
DEANE and CO.'S New Pattern GAS BATH, 5 ft. 2 in. long,
complete in itself, ready for fixing, requires no flue, and can be
heated in 35 minutes, at a trifling cost. Engravings free by post.
Baths for all domestic purposes, well finished, strong, and durable.
DEANE and CO., 46, King William-street, London Bridge. Estab-
lished A.D. 1760.

FOLDING SCREENS, just received direct
from Japan. Also in Stock every other description and size,
from 25s. upwards.—BONTOR and COLLINS, Manufacturers, Up-
holsters, &c., 189, Oxford-street, W.

W. F. THOMAS and CO'S
PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.
All Lock-Stitch, work alike on both sides.
Catalogues and Samples post-free.
Domestic Machines, simple and noiseless, steady by their weight,
to work by hand only, £3 10s.
Ditto Registered (spool or shuttle), £4 4s.
1 and 2, Cheapside; and Regent-circus, London.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
GROVER and BAKER'S
DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,
long acknowledged as
THE BEST,
are now also
THE CHEAPEST.
THE NEW HAND MACHINE
at £4 10s.
Is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency.
GROVER and BAKER,
150, Regent-street, London, W.;
59, Bold-street, Liverpool; and
101, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow.
Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis.
Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

TRELOAR'S COCOANUT
MATTING.
Finest Quality;
unbleached.
No other kind is durable.
67, Ludgate-hill.

QUEEN OF FLOWERS.—ROSES. Fine
Standard, Half Standard, and Dwarf Roses, 50s. to 120s. per
100; 6s. to 21s. per Dozen. The Amateur's Bundle, consisting
of 10 Standards, 10 Half Standards, 10 Dwarfs, enough for a good
bed, 30s. Carriage paid to London, or any station on S.E. Railway.
THOS. BUNYARD and SONS, Ashford, Kent; and at Maidstone.
Established 1795.

NEW and UNADULTERATED SEEDS.
BUTLER, McCulloch, and CO.'S SPRING CATALOGUE
is now ready. In addition to the General Lists of Vegetable and
Flower Seeds, it contains Select Descriptive Lists of all the New,
Rare, and Choice Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the present season.
Sent free and post-paid on application.—27, South-row, Covent-
garden Market, London, W.C. Established upwards of a century.

OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE
POLISH.—Old Knives cleaned with this preparation bear a
brilliant polish of pure quality. Can be used with any
kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Packages, 3d.
each; Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale—Oakley and
Sons, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills, Blackfriars,
London.

A NEW FABRIC FOR SPRING DRESSES.
"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
In 32 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made
expressly for, and can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED
FRENCH MUSLINS Very Cheap.
Special Sale of over 3000 Pieces,
In every variety of design and colour,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer Wear,
at 5d. to 7d. per yard. Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,
BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS.
Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs,
and the highest standard of quality,
are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's
prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
New ready, a complete Collection of
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-VELVETEENS. Very Rich.
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.
Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

FOR DINNER and EVENING DRESSES.
POIL DE CHEVRE. Half Price.
350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the
appearance of rich Black Silk, 18s. 9d. the Full Dress,
can be had in brilliant shades of Light Blue, Malice,
Vert Lumiere, Ponceau, Grey, Mauve, Orange, Rose, &c.

FOR WEDDING or EVENING DRESSES.
GLACE JAPANESE SILKS,
in White, Rose, Silver-Grey, Mauve, Ponceau,
Vert-Lumiere, &c. Any number of Dresses, same Colour,
at 35s. the Dress. The best quality manufactured.

CONTINENTAL SILKS for 1871.
SPECIAL and IMPORTANT.
I am now offering for Sale a French Merchant's Stock, com-
prising 700 Pieces of New Striped SILKS, Black and Coloured
Grounds, made for this year. In this large collection are 300 pieces
specially suitable for Evening and Dinner Costumes; the remaining
400 pieces are all useful shades, and adapted for any season and
almost any style of costume; also a large collection especially suit-
able for Young Ladies.
SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES.
Prices—45s. 6d., 47s. 6d., 55s. 6d., 57s. 6d., and 63s. the Robe;
or any length will be cut.
Patterns will be sent to those who cannot make a personal in-
spection, on application by letter.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

GROS DE SUEZ.
A rich Cord, both sides alike.
350 Pieces are now Selling
of this most useful and elegant Silk,
at 4s. 6d. per yard; usual price, 5s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
London.—Patterns free.

THE MOST MARVELLOUS VARIETY
in
London,
from
25s. 6d.
The New Spring Silks,
BAKER and CRISP,
198, Regent-street.
Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S
BLACK
SILKS.
Patterns free.
198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Consignment and Extraordinary Sale
of
£27,000 worth
of
French, German, and Belgian
DRESS FABRICS,
350 pieces,
Cambrics,
Piques,
Alsaes,
Pondicherry,
and Lorraine Cloths.
Patterns
of the largest
Assortment
in
London,
from
5s. 6d.
198, Regent-street, London.

SPECIAL.
EARLY SPRING COSTUMES.—On MONDAY NEXT we
shall be prepared to show our first productions in Costumes for the
Spring, including the Cashmere of Lorraine, Ponteferry Cloth, &c.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.
Illustrations early in March.

A SPECIALTY.
LADIES' ULSTER COATS.—These elegant and becoming
Garments, adapted by us to Ladies' Wear, now ready in all the new
Textures.
Illustrations free.
BAKER and CRISP,
198, Regent-street.

FAMILIES returning to town will find at
Messrs. JAY'S a very large and carefully-selected Stock of
MOURNING GOODS suitable for the present season.
JAY'S.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.
Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, of Lyons et
Jubrique.
These Silks are sold on most advantageous terms, and Messrs.
Bonnet's Silks can be more fully relied upon for wear than any
other description of Black Silk.
JAY'S.

COUNTRY LADIES and LONDON
FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day addressed
frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer fac-
ilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metro-
politan. Customers may rest assured that the specimens and goods
sent by Messrs. JAY will at all times literally agree; and that in
dealing with this old-established Firm the public will buy at as
cheap a cost as in any shop in London.
JAY'S.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have
experienced Dressmakers and Milliners who act as travellers,
so that, in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any
other sudden emergency for Dress, one can be dispatched to any
part of the kingdom on receipt of either the specimens and goods
sent by Messrs. JAY will at all times literally agree; and that in
dealing with this old-established Firm the public will buy at as
cheap a cost as in any shop in London.
JAY'S.

RICH FRENCH SILK DRESSES.
Messrs. JAY, previous to stock-taking at the end of the
present month, are offering to their patrons a number of very
rich FRENCH SILK DRESSES, the Skirts made up; models of
fashion, at reduced prices, varying from 5s. to 10s. reduction on
each dress.
The London General Mourning Warehouse,
247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, 32,
Wigmore-street, W.—SURPLUS STOCK, NOW SELLING,
under cost price.
LADIES' and INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING, Hosiery, &c.;
Gentlemen's Shirts, Hosiery, &c.; Table and Household Linen.

NEW FRENCH CAMBRICS—Plain,
Striped, and Fancy—all newstyles and colours, price 5s. 11d.
the Dress. Patterns free.
JOHN ROOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

THE GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS
and BLACK SILK VELVETS,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
256, Regent-street.

The remaining portion from the large purchases made in Lyons
at the outbreak of the War are further reduced, and during this
month will be sold at less than Two Thirds below value.
70 Pieces good, useful Black Silks, at 3s. 6d., or £2 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
85 Pieces excellent Qualities at 4s. 6d., or 3 guineas 14 yards.
79 Pieces superior Qualities at 5s. 6d., or £3 17s. 14 yards.
20 Pieces superior do. at 6s. 9d., or £4 14s. 6d. 14 yards.
25 Pieces Rich Cachemire Silk at 7s. 6d., or 5 guineas 14 yards.
12 Pieces do. do. at 8s. 6d., or £3 19s. 14 yards.
15 Pieces do. do. at 10s. 6d., or 7 guineas 14 yards.
(The above are not Mourning Silks, but can be worn either in or
out of Mourning.)

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."
Also Rich Lyons Silk Velvets, at 7s. 8d. and 10s. Full Dress.
Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

FOR THIS MONTH.
SUPERB BLACK SILK SKIRTS
and COSTUMES,
with new Fancy Trimmings, and with Crape,
at less than two thirds their value.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
256, Regent-street.

SPRING, 1871.
BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette
and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong
and serviceable, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING for FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,
at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in new,
Mourning Fabrics,
trimmed Crape, } 35s. to 5 gu.
SILK SKIRTS for
Afternoon or Dinner
Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5s. to 10 gu.
MANTLES, in the
newest shapes,
handsomely trimmed, } 35s. to 9 gu.
BONNETS, in
beautiful variety, } 15s. to 2 gu.
WIDOWS' CAPS,
in various new styles.
The Bodies to the skirts can be completed,
if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either
by the French or the English Dressmaker.
Peter Robinson's
Family Mourning Warehouse,
256, Regent-street, W.

FREE OF CHARGE.—MOURNING.
Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of
England (with Dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order,
or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to
all parts of the world.

DRESSMAKING.
Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.
Making Trimmed Dresses, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.,
without expensive Sandries.
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large
Orders are executed at the shortest notice.
PETER ROBINSON'S General Mourning Warehouse,
256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.
The Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

EVENING DRESSES.
PETER ROBINSON supplies a Handsome
Black Brussels Net Dress for 27s. 6d.,
elegantly trimmed with Black or White Satin and Lace.
Carriage-free to any part of England.
He has also a variety of Handsome Novelties
in Tulle and Lace Dresses, from 2 gu. to 4 gu.
and Tulle, White or Black,
for a guinea. Sketches free by post.
Peter Robinson's Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

MESSRS. HOWELL and JAMES'S HALF-
YEARLY SALE: 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.
The Sale will take place This Day and will be continued during
the month of February.
Large quantities of elegant Goods, being the Surplus Stock of the
past season, consisting of MUSLINS, Light Dress Fabrics, Made-
up Costumes, Ball Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ties, Laces,
Mantles, Lingerie, Silk Dresses, &c., will be offered at greatly
Reduced Rates.
Simultaneously with the above will be offered Six Important
Consignments from Lyons:
1st. Light Chene Silks, 3s. 6d.
2nd. Light Satin Stripe Silks, 3s. 6d.
3rd. White and Coloured Gros Grains, 4s. 6d.
4th. White and Coloured Gros Grains, 4s. 6d.
5th. White and Coloured Pique de Soie, 4s. 6d.
6th. Black Gros Grains and Pique de Soie, twelve distinct
qualities, from 5s. 6d. the Dress.
These beautiful Silks are celebrated for their durability and
brilliance, and will be offered at prices considerably below their
real value. Patterns sent post-free; and 5 per cent discount for
Cash Payments.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
J. BEDFORD and CO'S
ANNUAL SALE
of commended and finished
NEEDLEWORK,
To-day, and during the Month,
at 168, Regent-street.
The most magnificent and cheapest assortment of
Needlework and Fancy Goods
ever offered, all articles being reduced to about
Half Price.

SALE OF WINTER STOCK.
SEWELL and CO. are now selling, at Reduced Prices, the
remainder of their Stock:—
Several Hundred Costumes in Silks, Fancy Materials, &c.
100 Real Seal Jackets, reduced per cent.
2500 worth of Satin, Seal, and other Furs.
200 Petticoats in Silk, Satin, &c.
500 Plain Shawls, from 6s. 11d.
Ladies will find all these goods marked at unusually low prices.

LYONS SILKS and VELVETS.
SEWELL and CO. have now on Sale several very cheap Lots
of Black and Coloured Silks and Velvets, received from Lyons, via
Marseilles. Plain Coloured Pique de Soie, in all shades, 3s. 11d. to
6s. 11d. the yard; Black Cachemires of Soie and Gros Grains, 3s. 9d.
to 7s. 6d.; rich Dress Velvets, 10s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Their Stock of
Fancy Silks and Silk Costumes reduced to less than cost prices.
Compton House, Fritch-street, Soho-square, W.

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-
square, Sealskin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrier.

NOTICE.—Pattern Post.—The New Postal
Tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to observe
that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard,
are the Sole Licensees of the New Registered Seriatim Plan for
sending Patterns of Silks and all Articles of Fashion per post, by which
every Pattern can be seen at a glance. Ladies are invited to write
for Patterns.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.
Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New
Seriatim Plan.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard
(corner of Cheapside), London.

NICHOLSON'S NEW FANCY SILKS.
Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New
Seriatim Plan.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard
(corner of Cheapside), London.

NICHOLSON'S DINNER SILKS.
Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New
Seriatim Plan.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard
(corner of Cheapside), London.

HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS,
Patterns and Reduced List free by post. Pieces at whole-
sale Price.
G. R. and J. HILDITCH,
Silk Manufacturers and Mercers,
London and Lyons.
Established 1760.
Coloured and Fancy Silks, Satins, Moires, and Velvets.
Silk Warehouse, 61, Ludgate-hill, London.

SHOWER-PROOF TWEEDS,
SEALSKINS, Polarina Cloths, Astracans, Pilots, Elysians,
Plain and Fancy Black Cloths, Black Patent Velveteens, and other
materials for Jackets and Mantles; also an immense variety of
woollen Cloths for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, in all qualities,
very moderate prices. CHARLES MEEKING and CO.'S Woollen
Warehouse, 111 and 112, Holborn-hill, and 111 and 112, Hatton-
garden, London. Woollen Cloths made Waterproof at 6d. per yard.

GASK and GASK'S ANNUAL SALE of
SURPLUS GOODS, at Reduced Prices.
SILK COSTUMES and TUNICS. Costumes in Woollen and
Mixed Fabrics, Waterproofs, Plain and Fancy Silks and Velvets,
Sealskin Jackets, Velvet and Cloth Mantles; Satine Cloths, reduced
to 14d. per yard, all colours; Wool and Silk Reps, Cashmeres,
Indian and Woollen Shawls, Furs of all kinds, Lace and Fancy
Goods, Soiled Table Linen and Sheetings, &c., all greatly reduced
in price.
Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Remnants, and all Soiled Goods at very
low prices.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

BALL and EVENING DRESSES.
GASK and GASK have purchased at extraordinarily low prices
a large quantity of handsome White and Black Tulle and
Tulle and Tulle Dresses, which they now offer during their Sale at 18s. 9d.,
21s., and 25s., being little more than ONE HALF the usual prices.
SKETCHES FREE of their new large Stock of
BALL and EVENING DRESSES.
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

SILKS from FRANCE.—TWO THOUSAND
DRESSES at 22s. 6d., each, containing an abundant quantity.
They are fashionable, plain colours, broad and twilled, made of
bright silk, with a small portion of wool, just sufficient to make the
fabric excellent for wear. This purchase was negotiated through
an agent. Somebody must have sustained a heavy loss. Patterns
sent. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House,
Westminster Bridge, S.E.

DRESSING-BAGS and DRESSING-CASES,
Despatch-Boxes, Tourists' Writing-Cases, Jewel-Cases,
Writing-Desks, Portable Productions, Library Cases in Medallion
and Leather. Albums, Cases of Fine Cutlery, Scissors, Razors,
Table-Knives, the Magic Razor Strap and Pate. At MEOCH'S,
112, Regent-street, W. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. Estab-
lished 1827. City prices charged for cash.—N.B. Mr. Meoch attends
personally daily, assisted by his son.

THE "BAG OF BAGS."—JENNER and
KNEWTUB'S newly-invented and patented TRAVELLING
DRESSING, and WRITING BAGS. "Jenner and Knewstubb have
effected quite a revolution in travelling-bags."—Post. "Nothing
that the inventors of the A B C Despatch Box may devise need
surprise anyone."—Punch.
35, St. James's-street; and 66, Jermyn-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. and P. COATS,
SEWING, TATTING, and CROCHET COTTON
MANUFACTURERS, PAISLEY.
Holders of Prize Medals awarded at the London and Paris
Exhibitions for Excellence of Quality.
J. and P. Coats beg to call the attention of the public to their
Improved Best Soft Sewing Cotton, which, with the view of
fully meeting the wants of Sewing-Machines, they now make Six
Cord in all lengths, from No. 10 to 100 inclusive.
The importance of this change will be more clearly understood
when they state that in the trade ordinary soft sewing cotton, in
all lengths, is known as "Six Cord" is such to No. 40 only; being
Four Cord from 42 to 70, and Three Cord above that number.

SILK DRESSES DYED in Brilliant
Colours and PRINTED with Pretty Patterns, at a moderate
charge, in ten days. Special Dyers of Rep and Damask Curtains.
Price-lists to all parts of England.—METROPOLITAN STEAM
BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 47, New Oxford-street;
and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

PURITY OF COMPLEXION.
and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin are realised by the use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
an Oriental botanical preparation, cooling, soothing, and purify-
ing; it eradicates Redness, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and other
cutaneous effects. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Avoid cheap
preparations, and ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR."

MATHER'S ORIENTAL ROSE CREAM,
Extracted from the choicest Rose Leaves.
Removes Scurf, strengthens and imparts a Gloss (without the use
of pomades) to the Hair, and prevents Baldness, even restoring the
growth in many cases which appear hopeless.
Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, at 1s., 2s., 6d., and 5s. each.
William Mather, 14, Bath-street, Newgate-street, London, E.C.
19, Hanging-ditch, Manchester.

GLYCERINE JELLY. Price 2s.

FOR THE HANDS. In his "Bridgewater
Treatise," Sir Charles Bell says the hand distinguishes man
from the brute society. It is an index not only to the
body, but to the mind. With the aid of Glycerine Jelly, prepared
by PLESSIS and LUBIN, every hand may be rendered soft, beau-
tiful, and white—every rude impression removed, delicacy of touch
restored, let its present condition be ever so unpromising. Price 2s.
To be had of all Chemists in the Kingdom, or at the Laboratory of
Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London, W.

NUDA VERITAS.—This valuable Specific
restores Grey Hair to its original shade; then it grows the
natural colour, not grey. Apply for Circulars to Agents,
HOVENDEEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much
admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and
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PEARLINA. PLUM-PUDDING RECIPE. Take one teacupful of Pearlina, steep it in one cupful of milk for an hour, then add half-cupful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 lb. of suet, 2 oz. of orange-peel, 1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. currants; add two eggs, well beaten up, then a teacupful of ground cinnamon, and the same of ginger; tip in a bowl or cloth, and boil for three hours.
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